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Agricultural.

For the Michigan Farmer. MANAGEMENT OF SANDY LAND.

RILLS.

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A great drawback to farming in northern Michigan is the great amount of sandy land. The pine lands in the north are far inferior for farming to those of the Muskegon and Grand Rivers, and their tributaries; while in the further north, even in the lower

peninsula, much of the hard wood lands adjoining the pine are too sandy for profitable farming in these hard times. Yet I believe with special skill these hardwood lands can be made to pay; and to encourage some who are in despair, and giving their farms up to Before our supervisors of the poor can meet the commons, I will give my experience in out benevolence, they must visit the poor; working such land. As I stated in a former before our press and our law-makers can farms of this description, and, by the way, comprehensive sense of its justness; that it is truly pathetic to think of the disapdoned homes; and not only that, but some of the MICHIGAN FARMER in this line of work, those lands have been sold to innocent pur- | make it one of the strongest allies of hard chasers from abroad who have in turn lost | handed toil we have the pleasure to meet. their all and gone away in the same man- Let it visit our homes and know more of ner. For instance, one farm of over a hundus, and do more for us, help to build up the dred acres cleared, (240 in all) was sold for | home industries and manufacturers by pro-\$3,000, of which \$2,000 was paid in cash, the remaining \$1,000 on mortgage. They could not pay the interest, so it was foreclos-

Some 20 years ago when 1 came to Michigan, I first settled on the Grand River, but eign competition. It won't hurt the farmer. having poor health from malaria, and get- Let an iron hand of power be laid upon ting tired of a mortgage on my farm, I came | conspiracies to deceive and defraud the connorth 15 years ago and settled here on 200 sumer; let statesmen, rather than dudes and acres of sandy hard wood, only 30 acres of purse-proud thugs, be sent to Congress; then the land cleared. Having no previous ex- the boys of America may be better able to perience in working sandy land, and having | honor and revere her flag. a family of small children, we were utterly discouraged at first; but with dogged perseverance we lived on potatoes and rye bread, SHEEP COMPARED WITH OTHER and my wife and daughters were clothed in hemlock colored sheeting. We soon found we were gaining money, and by profiting by our experience in working such land, we can now live as well as the average Michigan farmer, whom we are proud to compare with those of any State in the Union.

The special point in working sandy lands,

another party, who abandons it again.

have found the rotation best is to sow among standing corn the last of August a mixture of grass, clover and timothy seed and rye, and work only one way to cover it; thus your clover and timothy plants will get and next summer's drouth, as it is especially Editor's views as regards competition in not have stopped until he had stirred up the or four crops with only one plowing, which These are the main points.

I meant to describe my system of fruit culture, of which I have some 2,000 trees set, but short articles are more readable than lengthy ones, and will defer it.

HENRY VOORHEES.

A LIVE stock exchange has been opened at Saginaw, in the building known as "The Market," and on the first and third Wednes- on his plate. Old Neil is an out and out auctioneer is in attendance at the exchange come in, and sheep of all grades com-

WHAT IS NEEDED BY FARMERS' but the answer was "Sheep are too high AND THE NATION.

GREENVILLE, Mich., Jan. 3rd, 1890. Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Judging from the independent stand the foe, and though it is now and then "off our base," it is gratifying to know it has one of its own, and that too, built upon its person-

al association with the class it represents.

your conclusions are not all right, you may see ways to adjust them therewith; and remember the little farmers, and the poor farmers, the sandy farmers and the seedy farmers, all have an interest in you, and a place by the board for you. In their pres- and still realize your 35% per cent. ence, and before their experience, you may broaden your views and enlarge your capacwork for the relief of our much oppressed toilers, not all of whom, as some will aver, "are sluggards and shiftless." To know what the tooth-ache is you must have it, and to know what farming is, Ye E litor should try some of it with us (and pay taxes with ii not, then collect taxes of us; then you will learn something of our desire to catch "the eagle." Then, peradventure, you may most truly begin to suspect that the government has the power, and the right, to aid some of its subjects who are not so fortunate as to be concerned in a big trust, such as the one that decrees our circulating medium must be kept low, lest a dollar pays too much of the debt that was contracted when the per capita circulation was four-fold what is it now, and beef sold at six cents per lb., live. And what of a trust that sells for \$40 a \$10 casket in which to bury the last of the farm-"the old man himself?" Some investigating mind has calculated two millions to be born, one and a half millions to get married, and four millions to be buried. Sensibly did the Scriptures anticipate the

than balance any apparent discrepancy against wedding at one and a half.) But to return to our text. Know the rank and file; it may not be so profitable as shying among the "big farmers and breeders." We know there is money in this, but there is humanity and wise counsel in the other. paper, I am surrounded by many abandoned | well expose a cause, they must possess a can only be held by mingling with the peopointed hopes connected with these aban- ple. The courtesy and the generosity of Mr. Stewart is a free trader. He prefers tection for their interests, that they may constitute a near market for our home products, and protection for these products, ed, then sold again in the same manner to that the manufacturers may not ignore their co-partners; protection to all American institutions, to the death, if needs be, of for-

cheaper article, and advise us to be born

twice, (the expense of divorce would more

J. E. TAYLOR.

STOCK.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

We have had thoughts radiate from our peaceful brain that would outweigh a whole car-load of Texas wool, and yet we never so much as dreamed of being protected as against other people's thoughts. Yet I dressed block hogs as high as \$5.00 per hunis to always have a sod to plow under. I suppose that in the copyright we have a dred. While poor cattle are selling low, very slight protection.

The thought that we wish to cite the in-

telligent breeders of the FARMER to is,

will a proper sized flock of sheep pay better on a farm, regardless of tariff, than other strength of root enough to stand the winter stock? We are inclined to accept the difficult here to get a catch if sown in the business. Though the FARMER perchance spring. Then if you have land enough keep | may save us a large sum of money yet we are it in grass one or two years, then plow and getting it for less than two cents per week. plant to corn again. Thus you have three | One of our neighbors came very near being out \$300 on account of a wagon tongue saving of labor is a great item. I raise no swindle because he had allowed his Free wheat or oats of any account, and feed all | Press to stop. The fraud had been exto stock, mainly dairy cows, and make butter posed in the paper in time; had he taken for customers on the creamery system. I it, he would have been informed on the pasture my grass land and make but little scheme. But we are drifting from our hay, as corn silege with rye meal is just as subject, which is profit in sheep vs. other good feed as hay, and sandy land the poor- stock. We have a man here in Kent Co. Neil Stewart, as he is familiarly known. sheep, though. His modus operandi is to keep ewes, let out to double once in three years. Once in three years is 331/2 per cent interest. Mind you, this rate of interest goes on and or, year in and year out, without cessation. Tariff did you say? Not

just now to let; I am selling this year."

Do sheep pay better than other farm stock? Can you think of any other kind of stock that can be made to pay 33% per cent per annum? We rather think not. Now MICHIGAN FARMER takes upon its own con- we can beat 33 % per cent three fold ourvictions, it is more agreeable as a friend than selves. We bought a few sheep a few years ago for mutton, but when we got them home they looked so good to us that we finally concluded to keep them and try our luck in the sheep business. The result Come among us often, Mr. Editor, and if is that our little flock has doubled itself each year, which is 100 per cent. Does it pay to keep sheep regardless of the tarif? Now if you are not given to agrarianism and don't want the world, or 100 per cent, you can let your neighbors keep your sheep

The good Editor wishes that we may do better, but we cannot make out in what ity, strengthen your zeal to do meritorious respect-tell us. If peradventure we are to write a long-winded article, not for the price of a sealskin sacque for our best girl would we attempt such a thing. Neither would we allude to a knowledge of the tariff question. No, we do not write on our own account, but for the sheep. We us, if you have anything to pay them with); are more than willing to let the sheep tell his own story.

Leaving the above facts to the reader we turn to the horse. As to profit in horse breeding, there is little to be said. We may add, however, with accuracy and from practical knowledge, that good horses pay a fair profit above cost.

Cattle! Mr. Editor, what do you usually think of when you write the word cattle? We can think of nothing but old Armour and the "Big Four," and we get so tired that we can't write at all. We intend to discuss old Armour and his methods later. We keep five fair grade cows, and all considered, milk, butter, calves and manure, they just about pay the keep.

Hogs-hogs have been doing a little better for a year or two. No margin above cost, however.

Praying the pardon of the FARMER faculty and our best wishes to the readers and fine writers of the FARMER we remain yours. GRISWOLD. T. L.

[Our correspondent has come again, and given some interesting facts from his own observation. If the sheep man he mentions ever turns his attention to railroads or dressed meats, he will rival Jay Gould or the "Big Four." He will accumulate money in his particular line just as long as he can find men foolish enough to keep his sheep. In this day and generation a farmer a guardian. We have no doubt but that levying his own tariff, and it is a very high

THE PRICE OF CAPTLE AND HOGS.

The following is a portion of an interview with the Hon. George P. Sanford, of Lansing, Mich. published in the Detroit Free Press, in the issue of January 7th:

"I have never, during my entire Michigan career, seen the farmers so angry and dis-couraged as they are at the present time. Just think of it! Their fat beeves are only bringing a cent and one-half per pound on foot, while their dressed pork-at the best figures—must go for three and a-half cents per pound. Wheat is only bringing seventy cents per bushel, and other articles of farm produce in proportion."

Had George been a reader of the FARMER he would never have delivered nimself of the above. If he had visited and consulted with his neighbor, Jas. M. Turner, he would have found that he had sold cattle on foot at five cents per pound within a month. Of course there is a difference in cattle, just the same as there is in men. As for farmers selling dressed pork at three and a half cents per pound, it must be those who are not posted on the markets. Last week live hogs sold in this market at \$3.60 to \$3.85 and good grades are bringing fair prices, and hogs have been paying the farmers a fair profit all season. Articles such as the above emanate from a person who is either not posted on what he is talking about, or is wilfully misleading. Mr. Sanford should sheep industry a little also.

For the Michigan Farmer. RAISING PEAS.

SPRINGVILLE, January 7, 1890. I have been a subscriber to the FARMER for the past six months, and have obtained much valuable information through its columns. I have seen notes on nearly every crop that is profitable for the farmers of Michigan to raise, except the pea crop; this is a crop particularly adapted to heavy soils.

My farm is of a gravelly loam, and having had eight years' experience in the pea crop, I can safely say it returns the most money for the least labor and expense of any crop I raise. Last year I sowed five acres; it being sod I plowed it early and sowed the 6th of April, sowing three bushels per agree! I paid est for hay; but pasture is less exhausting. | that we may justly call a sheep man, Old is a crop particularly adapted to heavy soils. April, sowing three bushels per acre; I paid one dollar per bushel for the seed. A good many of our farmers say the pea crop is all I am now going to advance an idea for days of each month a regular fair is held, at which farmers and stock men can buy, sell or exchange stock of every description. An July, when the sheep buyers commenced to auctioneer is in attendance at the exchange for any one who needs his services. The idea of such an exchange seems to be a good one. The managers give the use of the building on those days free of charge.

With three men and three horses I raked and drew my five acres in one day; this was done on a cloudy day following a slight rain the previous night. Though the vines were building on those days free of charge.

With three men and three horses I raked and drew my five acres in one day; this was done on a cloudy day following a slight rain the previous night. Though the vines were been born who can with any degree of certainty tell what kind of a sheep a lamb will see a registered, and soon every standard registered, and soon every standard

slightly. To prevent waste I turned in a drove of 30 shoats, which I had wintered. and in three days time not a pea could be found. I then commenced fitting the ground for wheat. The peas having been sown so thick there was no weeds or grass, I cultivated it three times over with a spring-tooth cultivator, and it was in remarkably good shape for the drill. In a few days after sowing the wheat came up, the pea vines having held the moisture, while our stubbled fields did not come up until it rained. You can see by this I saved labor on my summer-fallow, and with an expense of \$15 for seed I fattened 30 shoats to weigh over 300 lbs. C. B. S.

NATIONAL MERINO REGISTER ASSOCIATION.

Ninth Annual Meeting.

The ninth annual meeting of the National Merino Sheep Register Association was held in the City of Jackson, this State, December 11th, 1889. The meeting was called to order by President Edwards and the report of the programme committee accepted, slightly amended, and made the order of business. An adjournment was then taken till one o'clock P. M.

At the afternoon session the first business was the appointment of committees, as fol-

Credentials-W. C. Weeks, J. P. Dean R. O. Logan. Resolutions-W. E. Randall, R. O. Logan. Elijah Lattim

On Rules-W. C. Weeks, E. Lattimore, J. P. Dean. The minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted, and then President Edwards read his annual address, which we give in

Gentlemen of the National Merino Sheen Rea ister Association .- What I shall say to you today, w.li be more in the nature of a paper, than a president's address. I may add, as the custom is, and perhaps the duty of the President, a few suggestions and recommenda-

Change is written on everything. There is nothing perfect and permanent here below. Nations arise, become great, powerful, useful; some promulgate great principles, but soon they fall and pass away. Some from insoon they tall and pass away. Some from in-ternal jealousies and strife, others conquered by more powerful nations, others because they fail to enforce their laws and carry out their principles of avernment; but many be-cause they have to tilled their mission—have

ived out their day of usefulness. Some obscure person proclaims an unknown principle that is to far in advance of the times, and seems some principle that is to far in advance of the times, and seems some principle that he is calided crazy—a crank. I He dies, is forgotten, but the principle lives a developed by others, and often claimed as their own. The impossible has become a fact and resulted in some of the greatest improvements of the world.

If Mr. Humphers, or Jarves had said that

who will work under such a contract needs aguardian. We have no doubt but that Mr. Stewart is a free trader. He prefers the Merino would be improved so that wool would grow on the hose and on the toes, and sheep would be raised that would sheer 20 lbs., would any one of their day have believed them? But they came, and have passed the them? But they came, and have passed the line of the 20's and on, on to 30, 40, and even 50 lbs., until we of to-day have come to think and claim that our sheep have almost reached the line of perfection, if not quite. But have they? Are they permanent? Are they perfeet? Or will they pass away, be forgotten, and replaced by others far superior? Will not the men of fifty years hence, (if sheep men do their duty from now on till then), look back at our sheep and deem them as much inferior to theirs as we now think those of 50 years were compared with the sheep of to-day? It tell you improvement, progress, and onward, are the watchword of to-day. Then let us, as breeders of the Merino, follow on or get out

as preceeds of the merino, follow on or get out of the way.

But how about the registers—our register? Have they and it accomplished their mission, lived out their days of usefulness? Have they been of any use? Have their managers seen to it that their rules were obeyed, and that the principles that should have governed them were sustained? Or have neglige a degree of easy going prevailed? Have in-ternal jealousies and strife, or external oppo-sition started some of them on the road that will end at the depot of Close-up?

Have the registers paid? I will here, for the time, ven ure an opinion. Some have made money by the register, others have had to pay

Have they improved the real value of our sheep or did they on the start destroy some flocks that were the result of years of study, labor, careful and close breeding, and that for those times had cost big money? One of these flocks especially had been so closely and even-ly bred that almost a perfect uniformity per-vaded in the enure flock, and either the rams or ewes impressed their likeness on their get to a dear e attainable by but few if any of the now registered flocks; and to such perfection that any sucep of the flock, no matter where it might be seen, was at once recognized by any one at all acquainted with the flock.

The rules of a register at that time were such that a dead man's certificate was considered surer evidence than a live man's word, and this flock was not registered, and as the say-ing is, might as well be out of the world as out of fashion, so the flock was scattered, destroyed. Again, during the excitement of the regis-

in the sheep's ear which represented the pedigree, and were so anxious to possess and own as many registered sheep as possible that every thing that had a pedigree was offer-ed for registry, and the rules of most registers were such that they were ad-mitted. This evil (for I believe it a great drawback to the improvement of our sheep), became so apparent that even the President of the Michigan Register Association intimated in one of his annual addresses, that something ought to be done to keep inferior sheep out of their register.

make, 1 am going to say that no sheep should be admitted to the register until the fall after it is a year old, and has been shorn. And I would recommend that our Association take

tion that I wish to make, that is, that article I. of the by-laws be amended, making annual dues payable in advance. I think failing to collect dues from members until some of them are in arrears two, three and some even five years, the sum not paid aggregating about \$800, nearly all of which is now uncollected, has crippled our finances and lessened our membership. And I don't know but it would be better to make membership expire at the end of the term for which dues were paid.

your attention to the tariff and its effect or our industry. The protectionists, main y by a great victory at our last Presidential elec-tion, but this only irritated and stimulated the free-traders to greater efforts and a full determination to yet conquer. Hence immediately after the election they commenced to organize, and they did and have organized a greater extent than those are aware of have not kept posted on the matter. fear a greater effort will be made, and stronger pressure brought to bear on the present Congress for free trade than has ever been before; and as they have a particular spite against the wool growers an effort will certainly be made to put wool on the free list; and what to me is the most alarming feature and will be the hardest to overcome, is that from present indications and actions the grain-growing farmers of the west are going to unite for free trade. I scarcely need call your your attention to what would be result on the sheep industry of the United States. At the close of the year 1871 there were in Australia 49,773,534 sheep, at the close of 1888 there were 96,487 811, nearly double. In the year ending June 30 Australia exported to the United States 38,240 bales of wool, against 21,913 bales the previous year. Add to this a proportionate increase of sheep and exportations from India and other foreign countries, and we can clearly see that very soon they could furnish our manufacturers with all the wool they need. I am informed upon creditable authority that many of these countries can produce such wool as we are growing on our Merino sheep and lay it down in our ports for 10 cents per pound, and have a fair margin for profit above the cost of production. Then if the duty on wool was taken off what would

be the result? What are we going to do about Succumb or unite and fight this monster (free trade) from destroying our business?
You may think that I have not spoken ve flatteringly of our future, and have drawn rather a dark picture of the registers. If so it is only for the reason that he who tells of the pit-falls in the dark road of the future, and points out the signs and marks whereby we can tell where they are, informing us of the unperceived faults and mistakes of the past is a far greater friend to us than the one who by flattery and praise urges us on, laiming that the way is all clear and smooth n the path before us.

The election of officers for the ensuing vear resulted as follows:

President .- R. D. M. Edwards, Horton. Vice-President.—Elijah Lattimore, Port Clinton, Onio. Secretary.-R. O. Logan, California

Treasurer. - Frank Moore, Green Springs, Directors.-C. R. Jones, Hubbardton

Vt.; F. M. Haverstock, Butler, Ind.; E. Peck, Geneva, Ill.; W. C. Weeks, Napoleon, Mich.; A. H. Craig, Caldwell, Wis.

Registering Committee.—J. P. Dean,
Napoleon, Mich.; O. L. Short, Onsted,
Mich.; W. C. Weeks, Napoleon, Mich.

Examining Committee.—Same as last year, term of office not yet expired.

Programme Committee.—R. O. Logan, California, Mich.; Frank Moore, Green Springs, Ohio.; Eljah Lattimore, Port

Mr. M. W. Daved, of Mulvane, Ks., fol-

lowed with a paper, which we give below: Mr. Chairman, and Delegate Wool Growers

-The question our secretary has selected for —The question our secretary has selected for me to discuss, I think could have been handled much better if it had been referred to the "Big Four," or the sugar trust, as they seem to be making a success of the question referred to me, that is, "Would it be policy, or possible, for sheep men to combine and control their own business?"

I am not capable of handling the question, as it requires considerable explanation of details that I have not had the spare time to collect. One thing that we undoubtedly all

collect. One thing that we undoubtedly all know is that our method of doing business, especially in the United States, is keeping up with the advancement in other directions; therefore the sheep business must keep in line to succeed. Theories of our forefathers will not do in all circumstances, at the present day. The most successful method (if properly managed) seems to be in the cenfederation of industries. To the confederation of States into a United States undoubtedly is due the foremost position our nation has taken amon others; it shows very plainly that in unity there is strength. It would be a grand move-ment to bave wool-growers of the world send delegates to a world's convention to remedy the present evils existing in the wool trade, and among other articles of agreement, adopt one similar to the 3d article of Confederation of States, which is as follows: "The said wool-growers hereby severally enter in a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defence, for the security of their interest and general weifare, bindi their interest and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to, or attack made upon them, on account of tariff, free trade, or trade of any other pretense whatever." The woolgrower, by confederation, can dictate a reasonable price for his wool as well as the merchant on his goods. We know, at least the majority of us do, what our wool costs us as well as the merchant does that of his us, as well as the merchant does that of his goods. In southern Kansas, it costs on an average twelve cents per pound. This year it will cost not far from eight cents.

I think you will agree with me that it

would be policy to combine; but the question is, would it be possible? Yes; first, by a united movement among wool-growers of the world, allowing a delegate for each one hundred million pounds or fraction thereof raised the past year, and these delegates to meet and adjust methods of business to their interest. Second, as to the United States would urge the manufacturer of wool and wool grower to work in unity, and put the walls of tariff so high that not a pound of wails of tarin so high that not a pound of wool or a yard of goods could be imported. Look at the present evils existing on some imported manufactured woolen goods, which will not allow manufacturers to pay us the same price for wool as in London plus freight and tariff. Of course we would hear the cry that we do not raise one-half the wool we consume in our factors. that we do not raise one-half the wool we consume in our factories. I feel safe in saying that if Congress would pass a law to add two cents each year per pound to the present tariff for five years, at the expiration of five years we would produce all that we require. Instead of slaughtering over seven million head of sheep per year, (Chicago alone markets nearly two million) we would save them for their wool, adding nearly 44,000,000 pounds of wool. The people of the United States would also save, according to last

at 26 cents we would (to equal imported) receive 37 cents. Instead of receiving \$70,006, 000 for our wool we would receive \$112,000, 000. Another thing I think would benefit our vool-growers is to have wool exchanges in leading wool markets of the United States, and each wool-grower have his wool listed, with quality, grade, condition and amount, and for every five thousand pounds or frac-tion thereof have a sample sack at the ex-change; by so doing the wool-grower could ship direct to the manufacturer instead of shipping to commission houses, and thence to manufacturers. We would save at least three cents per pound besides the steal which fre quently occurs through an unreliable house Hoping that the wool-growers will remember that "in unity there is strength." I will eave the question with you.

The paper was discussed by Messrs. W. C. Weeks, E. Lattimore, P. A. Cady, W. E. Randall and J. P. Dean. It was followed by one from A. H. Craig, Caldwell, Wis., on the class of sheep to breed. We have not room for it in this issue.

C. R. Jones, of Hubbardton, Vt., sent letter to be read, which was as follows:

This I think is a good time for us to improve our flocks, both by good keeping and good breeding. It is not enough to say that our sheep are registered, we must select the best specimens to breed from, keep them well at all times of the year, and have them in good condition whenever they are wanted. If we want to sell them for mutton, it is necessary to have them in good condition; and if we want to sell them fo breeding purposes, it is equally important

For the past two or three years there has een a craze for coarse-wool ed sheep; that is dying out to some extent, and finewooled rams are taking the place of coarse

Now, if we would like to raise Merino sheep that will sell for paying prices at all times, let us first select animals of good torm and constitution, with dense fleeces of medium fineness, and fair length of staple. Large animals are preferred to small ones, other things being equal; but medium sized, well formed animals are preferable to large, ill-formed ones. Well palanced animals are more reliable to breed from than those out of proportion.

I think the tide has commenced to turn from bad to better in the prices of sheep. Two rams have been rented from the flock of Mrs. L. P. Clark the present season, and \$200 offered and refused for a lamb from the same flock. A yearling of the same blood has lately been sold for \$150.

After some discussion, the Association adjourned to meet in Fremont, Ohio, the second Wednesday in December next.

MURDER WILL OUT.

And So, it Seems, will Diseased Cattle and Rotten Meat.

JACKSON, Jan. 6th, 1890. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

The claim made last winter by the friends of the Beef Inspection bill, that there was necessity for inspection was scoffed at. Then the Chicago stock yards and slaughter houses were outside city limits and city inspectors had no authority on the yards. Since then the township of Lake (in which were the stockyards and slaughter houses) has been annexed to the city, giving the city inspectors authority to act.

I invite those who love Chicago beef and prefer it to the Michigan article, to carefully peruse the following, which appeared in the Chicago Daily Tribune of Tuesday, Dec.

"The beef-eating people of this city shall have protection from this clique that is at-tempting to get diseased meat on our market, even if I have to call on the police and go out to the Stockyards myself," said

Health Inspector Wickersham yesterday.

The doctor was in earnest. He sawed th air with his arms and pounded his right fist into the palm of the left with great force. "I am in earnest in this matter. When I came here the one man in the department, Inspector Lamb, who is competent to handle the Stock Yards people and detect diseased beef, was not at the Stock Yards at all, but over here on Fulton street, with inexperienced men at the yards. Upon receipt of the first rumor that diseased cattle were being sent in I sent Lamb out to the yards and put him in charge. Since then half a dozen attempts have been made to have him removed, and after each attempt had resulted in a failure lumpy-jawed cattle were unloaded out there. I say, and I say it deliberately, dark work has been attempted out there, Some people need watching out there, and I shall see that they are watched. During the middle of the week another attempt was made to have Lamb removed. I at once became suspicious, and resolved to send for Lamb and instruct him to look sharp. That night he called on me and reported that 109 cattle, some of which were diseased, had been received at the yards and driven to Hess' slaughter-house. 'Lamb,' I said, 'I trust you implicitly. Call out the entire force of inspectors if you need them, but watch those cattle and do not let a pound escape. I will place Capt. Dauforth's police at your disposal, and in the morning, if necessary, I will come out and aid you personally.' My opinion now is that it was a bold attempt to get that meat on our market, and if it is necessary I invite the State Board on to combat; but the people of Chicago must be protected from eating that vile, rotten, stinking, diseased flesh, and I'm the man that means to protect them."

Inspector Lamb has made a report of the case to the Commissioner as follows:
"Friday morning last there arrived at the Union Stock Yards 109 cattle with tags on them, in charge of a State officer. They were put in Division A, Block 9, pens 9, 10, 20, 21, 29 and 30. The cattle were driven out the same evening at five o'clock to Hess Brothers' slaughter-house, corner Wallace and Fortieth streets, still in charge of State officers. Two of the cattle were crippled and killed that night; sixty-nine were killed Saturday and thirty-eight Sunday. Seventeen of these car-casses of beef I condemned as unfit for human food. I have two officers on duty at the slaughter-house, with orders to have the carcasses put in the rendering tank. Respectful-MATT LAMB,"

In speaking of the case Lamb said:
"Thursday last McChesney of the State
Live Stock Board was around the yards, and as I knew there were castle in Peoria under quarantine I was on the alert. Sure enough the cattle came early Friday morning. John McDonald, an agent of the State Board, was there, and they were in charge of Secretary Johnson. They were tagged,

as though still in quarantine, and when I interfered I was told to not bother myself; that the cattle were being looked after by the State's officers. The same evening they were driven out of the pens, and I asked if an order had been issued allowing them out. Yes, McChesney is with them,' was the reply. One could not walk and was put on a dray, and on the way to Hess Bros. two more fell and had to be hauled. The State officials claimed that they were intended for rendering purposes. Then why were they sent here? And why were seventeen lumpyjaw cattle shipped with ninety-two healthy cattle if all were not intended for food 911

" Did the State Board authorities tell you to keep your hands off?" "Tney did, and that we had nothing to do with them. I tell you there is not a man employed by the State Board that could tell whether a leg of mutton was cut from a cow or a sheep. They know a cow when its

horns are on, but not after its skin is gone.' "I intend to follow this up," broke in Dr. Wickersham. "The State appropriates \$50,000 a year for the Live Stock Board, and it comes up here with d'seased cattle, cries 'keep off,' and then tries to feed our people diseased meat. This thing has to be explained. We have inspectors and we shall not trust to the State Board for the purity of our beef."

Gov. Filer, of Illinois, has called on the Illinois Live Stock Commission for an explanation, which report I trust the FARMER will be able to obtain and publish.

JOHN SHARP.

Since the receipt of the above from Mr. Sharp we note a wordy war has been raging in the Chicago press between the State and city authorities. In the columns of abuse we note that several substantial facts have come to the surface, which show, beyond all question, the necessity for a State inspection of cattle from that city, and the shutting out of dressed meats entirely. Read this paragraph from Health Commissioner Wickersham:

"My opinion now is that it was a bold attempt to get that meat on our market, and if it is necessary I invite the State Board on combat; but the people of Chicago must be protected from eating that vile, rotten, stinking, diseased flesh, and I'm the man that means to protect them.'

Then the following from Mr. McChesney of the State Live Stock Commission :

"That a man having had sixteen years" experience in the inspection of cattle at slaughter-houses should out of 109 diseased cattle pass ninety-two head as healthy can only be accounted for on the ground that he is a scoundrel or a fool. My intimate acquaintance with and knowledge of the acts of your agent enable me to determine quickly which title adorns him.

"Months since, for good and sufficient reasons, the State Board ordered the Stock Yards company to pass no lumpy jawed cattle out of the vard on the certificate of Matt Lamb, and recent acts make it neces sary to include in the order all employes of the Health Department stationed at Stock Yards.

" During the many years your trusty man, Matt Lamb, has served as Health Inspector at the slaughtering establishments in this city thousands of cattle affected with that dread disease have been driven from the Stock Yards, slaughtered, and their carcasses sold on the market for human food,"

Now, let those Senators and Representatives who voted against state inspection read that last paragraph, and then ask themselves if they consider they were looking after the welfare of their constituents in helping to defeat that measure? Meanwhile let the fight in Chicago go on, and in the conflict the truth will come to the surface. When rogues fall out other people get their dues.

AN EXPERIENCE WITH SPRING WHEAT.

BATTLE CHEEK, Jan. 1, 1890.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I saw in the FARMER an article headed. 'Spring Wheat for Central Michigan." I have made one trial of it and will give my experience. Four years ago, thinking it might be raised here, I sowed six bushels of "Minnesota Hard" spring wheat on five acres of heavy loamy soil. Two distinct crops of insects attacked the growing wheat. and another crop hatched out after the wheat was drawn into the barn. I think if the fly had let it alone, it would have been a good crop. It tried desperately hard to grow, but the insects were too many for it, and it yielded only three bushels to the acre of very poor wheat. JOHN REES.

UNION OF FARMERS' CLUBS.

Horton, Jan. 6, 1890. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

At the annual meeting of the South Jackson Farmers' Club, held December 28th, Wm. Hutchens, of Horton, was elected President, F. D. Kipp, Horton, Secretary.

At the annual meeting of the Liberty Farmers' Club, held January 4th, the following officers were elected: President, Geo. M. Shafer, Somerset; Secretary, Minnie West, Liberty.

I wish you could get and print in the FARMER a list of the presidents and secretaries of all the clubs in the State, with their addresses. We have ten clubs in Jackson County. Believe we are the banner county.

We have organized a County Farmers Club, with R. D. M. Edwards, Horton, President, and Geo. Kinney, Concord, Secretary. The annual meeting will be held in Jackson on the fourth Wednesday in May, the semi-annual meeting on the second Wednesday in November. (Shall look for the editor of the FARMER at the annual meeting.) The membership consists of the members of the Farmers' Clubs of Jackson County. Each club will pay to the County club at its annual meeting a membership fe of two dollars.

We hope to hear of other counties organ-

zing, and perhaps the result in the future will be a State organization.

Respectfully, D. M. EDWARDS,



BECOMING A NUISANCE.

We have been watching with some inter est the controversy which has been going on between Mr. Levi S. Gould, of Boston, and Mr. Wallace, the publisher of Wallace's Monthly. It has reached a phase common to all such controversies where Mr. Wallace is one of the parties interested. When that gentleman finds any one with the temerity to question his assertions, or express an opinion regarding the breeding of trotters contrary to what he has declared, that man is at once assailed as a villain, or a lowminded sneak. Mr. Wallace has his theories, as he has a right to have, regarding the breed ing of trotting horses; but we have never yet heard of a law which makes these theories the only ones allowed to be held by citizens of the United States. Neither do we believe that his theories are entitled to as much consideration as solid facts. Year by year sees his theories regarding the breeding of trotters proved fallacious by stubborn, unyielding facts, which he seems determined to misrepresent or entirely ignore. It would seem, after such a controversy as the one he has just had with Mr. Gould, in which he is shown to have not only misrepresented facts but to have assailed that gentleman with scurrilous abuse because he had dared to differ from him regarding the breeding of Waxy, the dam of Waxans, and grand-dam of Sunol, that Mr. Wallace, once he had cooled off, would see the rank injustice and meanness of his course. But people have six feet in length, his performance may be so long accepted him as the supreme authority in matters concerning trotting horses, that it has ended in making him believe he is infallible. He has, for the past five years, been degenerating into a malicious old scold, and the good work he has done in connection with compiling the records of the American which is felt among his former friends at upon the reputations of those who dare think for themselves.

As each year goes upon the record it is becoming more and more apparent that the breeders of trotting horses are being led by experience to ignore his teachings, and the great success attained by those who have pursued a policy diametrically opposed to his views should convince him that he is standing at least upon uncertain ground. He is being compelled each year to open his register to animals whose breeding is outside trot, and he is compelled to record that fact. This is becoming so common that it is more than probable a new register will be estabscurrilous editor of the Monthly left to scold himself to death, a feat he seems capable of performing.

QUERIES ANSWERED.

SALINE, Mich., Jan. 6, 1890 To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Is Waverly (sired by Rysdyk's Hamble tonian, dam Sasie Robarts) a standard horse?

Is Nathan Mills (sired by Imperial, dan

Dairy Maid) a standard horse?
Would a mare sired by Waverly, out of dam by Nathan Mills, be eligible to registration under rule seventh?

Please answer through the FARMER and

Answer .- To your first question we an-Waverly is not a standard horse His pedigree appears in Vol. 3 of the American Trotting Register.

Nathan Mills is not a standard horse. He is registered as non-standard in Vol. 5 of the Register. His sire, Imperial, was by Hambletonian 10, and his dam, Dairy Maid, by American Star 14; his grand dam by Latourett's Bellfounder-good breeding even if not eligible to be registered as standard.

As neither of these horses are standard. of course a mare bred from them could not

A GREAT RECORD FOR A TWO-YEAR OLD.

We have before referred to the two-yearold colt Reno's Baby, by Reno Defiance, and the record he has made on the track this fall. Since then he has had another race, and we give an extract from the report which appears in a Texas paper, the Galveston Daily News:

The second race was the event, not only of the day but the event of the trotting his tory of Texas. It was a trial against time by Reno's Baby, and well did the kid fulfill the hopes and expectations of his managers and friends.

He was in good form and mettle-in fact he had too much mettle the first heat, and was disposed to go-as-you please, pacing some, galloping some and then trotting like his mother was sick and he was going after the doctor, but he got down to his trot too late to make any time. At the first score in the first heat they did

not get on, as the Baby was pacing when he back. The kid is a versatile young genius He not only trots like a house afire but he eas equal to a great many side-wheelers. At the second score Billie Campbell, who was driving Baby, nodded and the word go was given, Baby and Lucas, driven by Al Helm for company, being well together. Be fore reaching the eighth mile pole Baby went into the air badly and it was nearly at the quarter pole before he settled down to trotting and the opportunity to lower his record

had passed then without a miracle. He broke again on the back stretch, but went to trotting directly, and did some splendid work, but he couldn't do the miracle, so Lucas won easily by a full length.

After passing under the wire Billie Campbell gave the Baby a good dose or elbow grease and whalebone oil, which did him great deal of good, for he was as tractable as a lamb the next heat, albeit he had all of his fire and his "get-there, Eii" in him, held it subservient to the judgment and skill of the master hand that guided

In the second heat they were sent off together at the first score, the Baby on the extreme outside of the track, which he kept all the way around, so that he really trotted about a mile and 100 yards.

At the first quarter it was evident that the kid would lower his record if there was no mishap. At the second quarter he still had time to spare. At the third quarter he had made remarkable time, and the last quarte was a clincher. He trotted as smoothly as a cradle rocking, and he seemed from his every movement to enter into the spirit of every movement to enter into the spirit of the fray. He seemed to feel that great things were expected of him, and he proved

to guide and steady him, and he had it. of Wagner; second dam by Mingo, son of Lucas kept with him to encourage and urge him by his presence and how he did trot His great long legs reached out as if to an nibilate space. His head was up in the air as if to say, "Look at me, the king of the turf, how I spurn the earth." His red nostrils booked adame, as though like Job's war "he sniffed the battle from afar." Like a cyclone be came down the home to keep him company, and he went under tation as a sire. the wire a winner of the heat and successful in his effort to beat his own time.

December 19 he had trotted for a record and made the mile in 2:28%, but that day the wind was very high, and his managers ere satisfied be could beat that attempt, and they counted not without their he when they sent him away yesterday. He was entitled to three trials, but he only needed two, and would have needed but one had he not been too "gay and festive" in the first heat.

A trot against time by Reno's Baby: Wm. Campbell's br c., heno's Baby Al Heim's b. g. Elder Lucas....... Time—2:46, 2:25\forall_6.

In the last heat the Baby's time by quar ers was first 38, second 36%, third 37% fourth 33%. That makes the last quarter a singer, and there is no two ways about it, he

came at a terrific pace. Reno's Baby is a brown colt, yet in his two year old form. He is 16 hands high and because of his tremendous size for his age he has a gangling, awkward look, and when going at a jog seems as though he didn't know what to do with his long legs. He is by Rano Defiance, and is the property of Mr. Eddleman, who lives in Denton county, where he owns a fine stock farm, and it was on this farm the Baby was foaled.

He has beaten all the cracks in the rounds he has made and his feat yesterday was not only the most remarkable, the fastest time ever made in Dallas, but in the entire State. and considering the hard track and his trot on the extreme outside of a track a mile and considered as equaling that of Axtell. After the next fall races his owner will take the Baby off the turf and put him in the

Reno Defiance, his sire, is by Louis Napoleon 107, dam by Fisk's Mambrino Cnief; second dam of unknown breeding. The dam of Reno's Baby is a common Texas mare, trotter is being lost sight of in the disgust | breeding entirely unknown. The race above mentioned was trotted on December 26th, his intemperate and unjustifiable assaults and on the 31st the Baby was started in a pace against time. Here is what the Dallas Morning Star said of the result:

"A new year's meeting! Carry the news from Maine to California! A Texas bred two-year-old colt paces over the Dallas track, Dec. 31, in 2:2414 -the time by quarters be-

ng 0:35, 0:38, 0:36, 0:36 4. "The phenomenal colt that did this unheard of and unknown wonderful turf performance was none other than Rano's Buby, sired by Reno's Defiance 1460. The News announced through these columns Dec 2 that he had trotted over this track Dec. 2 the best quarter in 0:331/2, and to day the News has the pleasure of saying that of his standard, and which, according to his which has never been said of any other colt assertions, are not trotters. Yet they do in any country which the sun shines on that he has a record of 2:25% as a trotter, and six days later makes a record of 2:241/4 as a

It may be of interest to horseman to know lished which will do justice to all classes of this feat was accomplished by simply taking breeders, and the intemperate, egotistical and off a toe weight of four ounces and that so evenly is he balanced at either gait, a simple removal of a four ounce weight changes him from the trot to the pace. In trotting he wears 13 ounces forward and in pacing nine

The match was made for \$200 a side be tween the black gelding Elder Lucas and Reno's Baby, the Baby to beat 2:30. The judges were Col. Reekes, Samuel Hammill and Al Rouse, who acted also as starter. Timers, W. M. C. Hill and A. Brownlee. Stakeholder, George S. Ward, of the Chicago Horseman

The day was cold and raw and totally un-fit for fast time; the attendance not large, still a few ladies graced the eccasion, and the unheard-of feat was warmly compliment ed on all sides. At the close of the race \$10, 000 was refused for his sire, Reno Defiance, which is, as is well known, a son of the great Louis Napoleon.

HAVE you seen the 5-A five-mile horse blanket? If not why not? If you have a horse you need it.

L. J. Rose, of California, the well known breeder of trotters, announces his intention of selling out all his trotting stock and start ing a stable of thoroughbreds.

ORMONDE, the great English race-horse, purchased by South American parties, is to be trained and put on the turf there instead of being placed in the stud as expected.

It is reported that the Nelson-Alcryon case will be brought before the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association at a special meeting to be held at Buffalo, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 11.

SENATOR LELAND STANFORD'S offer to match wenty of his half thoroughbred trotters against a like number of purely trotting-bred youngsters out of untried mares and by one stallion has not been accepted.

GEORGE G. HALL, of Boston, who recently purchased the mares German Girl, 2:2714, and Neille S., 2:321/4, in Michigan, is said to be so pleased with them that he intends having them handled for speed next season.

M. K. NORTON, of Grand Rapids, this State, has sold for W. E. Gilkey, of Plainweil, the brown mare Ruby, 2:251/4, to D. S. Hammond, of New York. She is a full sister to President Garfield, sired by Masterlode, dam Gipsy by Resolute. Price, \$3,500.

C. O. GILKEY, of Plainwell, has sold to Andy Welch, of Hartford, Conn., two fillies, one 17 months old and one three months old. They are full sisters to Star Lilly, 2:20, by President Garfield (8526); dam Star Queen, by Star Hambletonian. Price, \$1,300.

PROSPECT, a bay two year-old colt by Reno Defiance, bred in Texas, is said to be a faster colt than his half brother, Rono's Baby. It looks as if Beno Defiance was to be the phenomenal sire of Texas. His owner has been offered \$10,000 for him, but refused.

CHARLES GAUNTLETT, of Milan, thiscState, has purchased from S. Woodard, of same place, a standard-bred filly by Don Odell 5278. dam by Banker Rothschild 5747. Mr. Gauntlett is the owner of the stallion Coralloid, s son of Simmons, and a very promising young horse.

DRIVER John Splan is now in Hagland with Barnum, and writes that Englishmen are becoming interested in the American trotter. Perhaps the United States will yet get back a part of the millions paid to English breeders for horses through the popularity of the trotter.

THE American Cultivator says the horse Inglewood, by Onward, which made a record of 2:29 this year, is out of Mary (the dam of Kenilworth 2:1814), which was a thorough bred mare by Wilkes Booth, son of Donerall, in England. They imported at once the

MESSRS. DEWEY & STEWART, of OWOSSO. owners of Louis Napoleon, announces that if not previously sold he will make the season of 1890 at Westminster Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky., beginning with March next. If he I goes to Kentucky look out for some flyers tretch, Lucas, a 2:38 sr, doing his very best from him, which will add greatly to his repu-

> THE Michigan bred mare Piush, by Master lode, dam Velveteen, by Spees' Patchen, second dam by the thoroughbred horse Jos Printer, has changed hands recently, the price paid being \$5,500. Piush has a record of 2:2114, and her new owner, A. H. Moore, of Patladelphia, will give her an opportunity of reducing it the coming season.

HENRY HAYDEN has purchased of Mr. Dunham, the famous Illinois stock importer, an English coach stallion, of rare pedigree, which he will keep solely for breeding purposes .- Jackson Patriot. And yet we never heard of Mr. Dunham importing an English Coach horse. He keeps on the other side of the channel, and contents himself with French coachers and Percherons. The Patriot must be m'staken.

Two sons of Electioneer are called Elector. and it happens that each has put one in the 2:30 list this season. This gives E ectioneer five producing sons. Of these, Anteo (2:164). which is the fastest by the records Electioneer's entire sons, has put two fouryear-olds in the list, one of which has beaten 2:20. Electioneer now has two grandsons in the 2:20 list, a pacer with a record of 2:15, and a trotter with a record of 2:19%.—American Cultivator.

We had an idea that Palo Alto was the fastest of the entire sons of Electioneer-the difference being 2:121/4 and 2:161/4.

THE bay gelding Waterloo Boy (pacing record 2:30, made this season) is full brother to the paging mare Lillian Wilkes (2:14). being by Adrian Wilkes, and out of Abdallah Lightfoot, by Mambrino Abdallah, son of Mambrino Patchen; second dam by Herr's Boston, son of the race-horse Lexington. As Mambrino Patchen is full of running blood, and his second dam was a thoroughbred mare, there ought to be enough "running "colishness" in the breeding of these two animals to spoil them as trotters or pacers. But they seem to get there all the same.



For the Michigan Farmer. AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

The winter thus far in central Illinois has been so remarkably mild as to be the common talk on every hand. Christmas day we found verbenas in bloom, and a few days before we had pansies blooming in the yard. Cattle and other live stock on the pasures have not yet "lost their sap," as the stockmen express it. They look fat and

sleek as they did early in the fall. The question "are fall pigs profitable," meets with a decided affirmation this year. They could scarcely do better in April and May than they have done in the last two

How about that extremely cold December prophesied by the Kansas weather prophet? We have watched in vain the columns of his organ-the Kansas Farmer-to learn why the slides were changed and a term of weather so very mild thrown in to close the

What has become of that experiment which was said to be in progress at Peoria, during the late Fat Stock Show, to prove the efficiency of Dr. Billings' practice of in -

The Berkshire swine interest in England s to be nourishing wonderfully. The late annual meeting of the British Berkshire Association was well attended. H. R. H. Prince Christian was elected President for the ensuing year. He accepted the office in a brief address expressing the great interest

he took in the objects of the society. It is surprising that the breeders of Southdowns in England should continue so indifferent regarding a public record of their breeding stock. If they prize at all the American trade the coming season they will certainly not longer delay moving in this

matter. It is predicted that the importations of sheep for breeding purposes from England in 1890, will exceed anything of the kind in former years. Mutton sheep are in demand here as never before, and naturally enough the Southdown is the first to be thought of for this use. While it is true that written pedigrees do not affect the quality or flavor of the mutton, it is quite noticeable that American breeders will not invest at high prices in any kind of live stock that does not come with good papers showing how it has been bred. The Southdown interest in England, is, in this respect, behind that of the other mutton breeds, and unless breeders there wake up and come to the front, English bred Southdowns will not find their way to America in such numbers as we would like to see them come.

PHIL THRIPTON.

Raising Hogs for England.

J. Wheeler Bennett, provision agent of London, Eng., writes as follows to Messrs. Davies & Co., of Toronto: Canadians ar held to be proverbial for keenness, but in the matter of hog raising they have terribly missed their mark. I have just returned from a trip to Denmark, and I only wish some of your intelligent farmers of Canada could have accompanied me. Denmark teaches most countries a wonderful lesson in pastoral pursuits. To see what these peopl have done in five years is astounding. First of all they dived deep into the mysteries of successful butter-making, grasped all the difficulties, which have been almost reduced to a science, till they have "licked all creation," and to-day they have absolutely no competitors in London or the northern markets of England. Their butter (finest Danish) in hundred-weight whitewood casks with white hoops, fetched this winter 1449. and 146s. per cwt. on our market They have learnt how to feed the cattle, and their secret is all dry food. Having conquered this butter difficulty, the Danes soon began to see that hog raising was four to five times more profitable than raising herned stock, and much more profitable than raising anything else. Their breed of hog was all wrong for bacon purposes for the London market-the most critical market himself equal to the emergency. He needed himself equal to the emergency. He needed ne urging. All he wanted was a sure hand by Lexington, out of a mare by Hudorser, son very finest strains of the improved large foot at Burton-on-Trent, England, to build a

world has ever produced. Havin got the right class of hogs they began to learn how to feed them, and here again they scored a big success. You know a farmer may feed his hogs well and yet waste a quantity of food, besides creating an animal through ignorance or kindness of heart which has to be sold at the lowest market price. The Danes, by judicious feeding, raise a long. lean bacon hog, which commands the highest price and gives the greatest satisfaction. In Denmark hogs are sold by live weight in three classes, lean, medium and fat, at an average of two and three shillings per 112 lbs. difference in value. Since the Danes have thoroughly understood that there is nothing in the world pays so well on a farm as breeding and feeding hogs for bacon purposes-you have always buyers for bacon hogs-it is a certainty they have advanced in this industry by leaps and bounds; 10, 000 to 12,000 bales of Danish bacon arrive in London every week. The product is appreciated, and is seriously handicapping all Canadian and American meats, because the Danes send what London wants-long, lean bacon. Again, the Danish farmers take immense care of their swine. A great feature, which they hold to be of the greatest benefit, is to keep their piggeries very clean, very dry and very warm, especially in cold weather. I was up there when the thermometer stood at 18° below zero, and I could not help thinking it was the counterpart of your country in winter. They have the same difficulties of weather and cold that you have to encounter, but they battle with the elements successfully, and the cow houses and piggeries are pleasing to see, all the animals clean, dry and warm, and of course thriving and doing well. Now what Denmark has done with a very poor country and only two millions of people, Canada can do, and do easily. Only let the farmers see that to raise all the hogs they can will pay them better than anything else just as clearly as the Danes see it, and a big future is in store for Canada. The Danes are pushing the Irish bacon curers and pressing them very closely in market values in England today, and I feel certain they will outstrip the Irish farmer in the race. In Ireland, they do not understand pig feeding and rearing nearly as well as the Danes do. In Ireland they over-feed, keep the hog wet and dirty under foot, and pay little attention to the state of their piggeries. 'All this is most detrimental to hogs thriving fast and well. If you can induce the farmers of Canada to supply you with a suitable hog, we can find an outlet for any quantity, because Canadian bacon as prepared by you is in good favor and treads close upon the heels of Danish pacon in value; but you want a steady supply all the year round to keep the article always upon the market and in front of buyers .- The Empire.

Opthalmia in Sheep,

The Rural New Yorker says: After removing the causes of this disease, which are dust of soil or hay, fragments of chaff or beards in the eye, or turning them from lower the price of the whole lot. If it is warm dark stables into yards covered with snow on which the sun is shining, etc., the themselves. following treatment will be found effective:

First, the affected sheep should be remov-

ed to a separate place, which is dark. They stance, which should be removed if easily possible, by a soft camel's hair pencil; otherwise a small quantity of linseed mucilagemay be injected into theleve, by which the water, and two drops of wine of opium. warm. When the eye is cleansed and this palliative mass, which is easily reduced to a powder. A few repetitions of this will cause the absorption of the purulent deposit and will ment for a week.

Agricultural Items.

VERY recently the Central Mills at Atchison Kansas, sent 36 carloads of flour, worth \$16,-600, to Glasgow, Scotland, where it commands

A MACHINE for aerating milk has been tested by dairymen and is liked. At the New York Dairymen's Convention samples of cheese made from aerated milk were pro nounced decidedly better than that made from a non-aerated milk.

MRS. J. S. HARRIS, of La Crescent, Minn. made from two cows-one a high-grad Shorthorn, the other a Devon grade-from April 1 to Dec. 15 of 1889, 7641/2 pounds of butter, by actual weight. This is 3821/4 lbs. per cow, and is a good record, as it discounts the nighest record of any dairy herd in Wisconsin, the Creamery State.

A. B. CORDLEY, of the Agricultural College. says maple syrup is more profitable than in so as to lie close to the body. This gives maple sugar. Thirty gallons of sap will make gallon of syrup, worth from \$1 to \$1.50; the same sap will make seven or eight pounds of sugar worth about a dollar, with the extra work at d expense thrown in.

MR. T. S. GURNEY told the State Horticultural Society that his sugar bush of ton acres omprising between 600 and 700 trees, yielded him \$110 net last year, though worked on shares. He has an 80-acre farm he will rent for \$100, yet his ten acres of sugar maples returned him more than that, besides its value as pasture.

MILLIONS of bushels of barley are used for brewing every year; the residue, or brewers rains, return a high percent of food value which is comparatively valueless because of the great quantity of water in them which ces to rapid souring. A project is on

Yorkshire breed, the best bacon hog the vast grain drying depot, where these grains can be dried under a vacuum at a very low temperature. The digestible portions of the grains undergo wasteful change if subjected to a higher temperature than 170 degs.

F. D. CURTIS says: "It is lack of full milk, that is the chief, and in fact, almest entire cause of tainted milk taken to the cheese factories and the milk sold on the streets. At one of the cheese factories in Montgomery County no tainted milk has been received, or floating curd shown itself, since their milk to the factory night and morning, where it had been put into the vats with cold water turned on, and running all around it, and the milk stirred and well exposed to the air. In the spring, however, when the milk was kept at home over night, floating curds were common."

PROF. SANBORN thinks we do not make our The maintenance ration of food is about 18 pounds of hay per day for the average cow, and generally the cow that is producing 125 pounds of butter will use six pounds more. Now, if she is fed another six pounds this will add another 125 pounds of butter to her product. But how shall we induce her to eat this extra amount? Palatableness is the key to this question, and this alone will induce the cow to consume and digest an extra amount of food. This is the great value that especially attaches to encliage. But he asserts that there is little if any more digestibility in green food, than in the same food dry. Its value lies, however, in its palatable ness. Instead of feeding ten pounds of hay at a m al, he would feed five pounds first, then three pounds, then two pounds, because the cow will eat it up cleaner, and will give better flow of milk from it.

Thousands of people have found in Hood's

The Poultry Pard.

Dressing Poultry.

man says:

Ship in clean, well-ventilated boxes or creates, each plainly marked with the name of the shipper and the dealer to whom it is sent, together with its gross and net weights; and be sure to notify the receiver by mail of the quality of the shipment made, and to give him explicit directions concerning its disposal. Try to have each fowl in the crate as near the same size as possible; one or two thin-fleshed, lanky specimens will necessary to market such pack them by

Poultry should be dressed the day before shipping and kept in a cool place in the open air over night, each fowl being placed should be given a light, cooling, antiseptic so as not to touch any other in order that all medicine, hyposulphite of soda in dram may become thoroughly cold. On no account, doses daily being very useful. The eyes however, should fresh meat of any kind be should be examined for any foreign sub- allowed to freez, as there is danger of its souring quickly upon thawing.

turning colder rather than warmer. This in made by bolling linseed in a little water— our country is our greatest trouble, we never know what a day will bring forth, and it is offending matter will be able to make its the saddest thing in the world to wake up way to the outer corner of the eye where it next morning after having had a nice lot of can be seen and removed. To this mucilage poultry dressed and hear the rain pouring may be added a fourth part of a solution of down, as it is almost sure to do with us in ten grains of sulphate of zinc in an ounce of winter when the weather suddenly turns

Before killing the turkey suspend it by its injection has been used for two days, if the feet, head downwards, then place its head cloud remains, a pinch of burnt alum is upon a wooden block conveniently arrangput into a goose quill or small tube, and is ed, and sever the neck just below the head blown into the eye. Burnt alum is made with one quick blow from a sharp ax. Allow by heating a lump of common alum on a hot it to bleed freely, as this renders the meat stove, and after it has been freed from its clear and white and causes it to keep longer. water of crystalization by the boiling and Piuck the fowl at once while still warm, bubbling, it remains a dry, pulverulent when the feathers come out without difficul ty, and there is less danger of tearing the tender skin.

Some advise plunging poultry immediateclear the eye. It would be well to give all ly after it is plucked into a vessel of boiling the sheep the above-mentioned quantity of water. This, they say, "plumps" the fowl, the soda hyposulphite, powdered and mixed and causes the skin to look bright and with a little molasses, and spread on the clear. So it does, perhaps, as long as the back of the tongue, and to continue the treat- heat remains; but after it grows cold the ed needs no artificial plumping, and the skin is best preserved by being kept perfect-

ly dry. Our market demands that dressed poultry shall be opened, which opening should be FARM for SALE. made just back of the breast bone. Make the incision as small as convenient, and A beautiful farm of 208 acres and no waste land. Five miles from Grand Ledge; one and one-half miles from Wacousta. Good house; horse barn; two grain barns; sheep barn and other sheds and outbuildings. Pienty of good fruit. The soil is gravelly loam. It swatered by wells. spring and Looking Glass River, on the south side of the farm. All improved but about 20 acres. This is one of the best farms in Clinton County for stock or grain. This farm will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms. Perfect title. Call on or address after removing the viscera wipe out the cavity carefully with a dry cloth. If the fowl is allowed nothing to eat for twelve hours before it is killed, the dressing may be accomplished in a much neater and more ex-

The neck should be cut rather short, or bent back and tied, the skin being drawn shanks should be severed at the knees, which are either tucked into the incision or tied

ventilation, in connection with cooling the the patrons, who lived near by, had brought ows produce to the limit of their capacity.

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ute Guarantee given to do

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OR POULTRY!

Sarsaparilla a positive cure for rheumatism. This medicine, by its purifying action, neutralizes the acidity of the blood, which is the cause of the disease, and also builds up and strengthens the whole body. Give it a trial.

A correspondent of the Country Gentle To begin with, the fowl must be in good

condition and properly faitened, so that the yellow fat may gleam temptingly through a clear healthy skin. In order to take on readily the requisite amount of flesh and to be free from unsightly pin feathers, the bird must be near maturity and possess its ful complement of feathers.

Choose dry settled weather, when it is

partially cooked skin becomes discolored in splotches, showing reddish stains that are anything but ornamental. The fowl also seems to shrink considerably, while the skin becomes drawn and wrinkled in spots. A fowl that is well fattened and properly dress-

peditious manner.

over the bone and fastened securely; the together, and the wings twisted and turned the fowl a very compact and rounded appearance which never fails to elicit the approval of the buyer.

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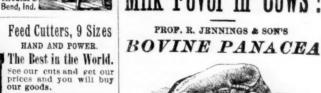
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1

For the Mich

CORN

In your is nin, of Sou peach will bude, to 16 the lowest was eight o buds were : no peaches Crawfords, the cold mu crop of fruit

To the Edito DEAR ST correct type sometimes sense. But sympathy an Experiment This woul proposition, periment S: board, which

and determi

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> CHINESE PROGENY

is probably th

of these, in the

shaped muc has a long ste ever, as a de practical kno much doubt even for culi ever, is one trees; of fine ant, very larg which is reta which, thou attractive, if and which occurrence o are these per may even b good effect.

at least as fa is, by many, tween the Cl of the Euro stood that th apparently fruit. Thi successful in many portio regions very were shown position, in grown in tha ranks very quality deter grown north worthless; a in Southern farther north At the so

moist atmosp Mexico, this tings; which fact doubtles warmth of moisture of probable that special adapta tion, and yet that, in such our northern this manner Indeed, noty the Le Conte gated, at the pear trees on fruit trees an increase, un Stances; thou cally supplie

many suppos of its paren similarity in appears to be Enormously of this were the Detroit Florida. It than Le Con the New Or in the latit tracted grea premiums; ever, but showiness. delphia, it i many, if no yellow-oran constitutes Although the south, i

there, more As grown ern Michiga useful for ca refined sugar the case, fre and immate demonstrati utilize it bey So far as is not only a

would quite mate of ever EXE has been p common to t ly as a valua In your issue of December 21st. Mr. Lan-

peach will endure without injury to the

buds, to 16 degs. below zero." Last winter,

the lowest point registered on the hills here

was eight degs. below zero. The Barnard

buds were nearly all killed, and there were

no peaches to speak of on that variety. The

Crawfords, both early and late, withstood

the cold much better, and produced a good

A CORRECTION.

DEAR SIR .- It is rarely that I attempt to

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Experiment Station was mentioned."

This would certainly be an extraordinary

proposition, in view of the fact that the Ex-

periment Station is being conducted by that

board, which appoints the persons in charge.

and determines for each his field of opera-

What I really did say on the occasion in

sirable between the Board of Agriculture

and the Experiment Station on the one hand,

representative, in some sense, of the horti-

and the propriety, not to say necessity, of

such sympathy and co-operation was enforc-

ed by reference to the special adaptation of

the State to horticultural, and especially to

pomological pursuits: as well as to the ex-

pursuits of this character.

tensive pecuniary interest of its people in

CHINESE SAND PEARS AND THEIR

PROGENY-REAL OR SUPPOSED.

MIKADO,

is probably the most generally disseminated

of these, in the United States. Its fruit is

shaped much like an oblate apple; and

has a long stem. It is of no account what-

ever, as a dessert fruit; and, without any

practical knowledge of the matter we very

much doubt if it will be found desirable,

even for culinary purposes. The tree, how-

ever, is one of the most beautiful of pear

trees; of fine, pyramidal habit, with abund-

ant, very large and unusually glossy foliage;

which is retained till lace autumn; and fruit,

which, though not especially beautiful is yet

attractive, if only for its novel appearance;

and which will nang upon the tree till the

occurrence of freezing weather. So striking

successful in Northern Florida, as well as in

regions very large and showy specimens

were shown at the Detroit International Ex-

position, in September, 1889. Even when

grown in that region, however, the quality

ranks very low; while, farther north, the

quality deteriorates, rendering the fruit, as

grown north of the Ohio River, atterly

worthless; although the tree appears hardy

in Southern Michigan, and probably even

At the south, in the warmer soils and

Mexico, this variety is propagated from cut-

tings; which root readily in the open air-a

fact doubtless to be attributed to the greater

warmth of their soils together with the

moisture of their atmosphere. It seems

probable that the Le Conte possesses a

special adaptation to this mode of propaga-

tion, and yet it may reasonably be supposed

that, in such climate, many if not most of

our northern varieties may be propagated in

this manner, with more or less readiness.

the Le Conte cannot readily be thus propa-

gated, at the north, it is yet true that not

pear trees only, but many if not most other

fruit trees are susceptible of such mode of

increase, under specially favorable circum-

stances; though not such as can be economi-

KEIFFER.

is yet another of these apparent hybrids; by

many supposed to have the Bartlett for one

of its parents, on account of an imagined

appears to be specially adapted to the south.

of this were shown along with Le Conte, at

the Detroit Exposition, from Georgia and

Florida. It is found to succeed farther north

in the latitude of Philadelphia; which at-

tracted great attention, and carried off large

premiums; not on account of quality, how-

ever, but rather, on account of size and

showiness. North of the latitude of Phila-

constitutes its most attractive feature.

there, more than a tolerable culinary fruit.

utilize it beyond its natural habitat.

mate of even the upper peninsula.

So far as mere hardiness is concerned, it

is not only at home in lower Michigan; but

would quite possibly be able the severer cli-

farther north.

cally supplied.

crop of fruit.

Paw Paw, Dec. 26, 1889.

90.

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BATOR sting. Hun-Guaranteed fertile egge icher. Send Quincy, Ili.

EXEMPTION FROM BLIGHT. has been persistently urged as a quality

but the futility of this claim has now receiv-Korticultural. ed a pretty effectual quietus. Not only is it found liable to this malady at the north; but | Society, summed up the qualities of the pereven in Southern Georgia, a (to them), un- fect grape: known disease has recently made sad in-For the Michigan Farmer roads into their orchards; and an expert THE BARNARD PEACH. from the national Department of Agriculture,

sent there to diagnose the disease, within the past year, has pronounced it unmistakable T. T. LYON. nin, of South Haven, says: "The Barnard | blight. WEST MICHIGAN FRUIT-GROW-

> On Wednesday morning, after the meetng had been called to order, Prof. C. L. Whitney read a paper on the best methods for the disposal of fruit, from which we

ERS' MEETING.

make the following extracts: Mr. Whitney said he announced as premises the belief that "the best in kind and quality can never become too abundant;" and believes the sentiment as in opposition to the prevailing idea that "we may overdo," "glut the market," etc., in fruit and vegetable production. The great trouble has correct typographical errors, even when, as always been—the inferior grades forced up-on the public have ruled the market; the sometimes occurs, they make me say nonsense. But in your issue of Dec. 21st, I am public taste has been educated to quickly represented as saying: "The importance of discern a good article and promptly to reward the grower by paying a better price for it than was paid for the inferior article; for sympathy and affiliation between the B ard of Agriculture and the managers of the State which condition of things the grower has been more to blame than the public.

* * * * *

The first step in fruit-growing as a business is the production of a crop. The best varieties, the most thorough cultivation needed to bring out the best of each variety grown, and adaptation of circumstances of soil, climate, drainage, market facilities, are question was that the fullest sympathy is de-sirable between the Board of Agriculture The second step in profitable fruit culture

s the disposal of the crop, and we here come to the main question, the one at issue. and the State Horticultural Society, as the may grow never so great and favorable a crop, or produce never so many important cultural interests of the State on the other; and useful articles, yet we must sell for a

market. The market is the place where the seller and buyer meet; its location is where the relative needs of the producer and the desire and means of the consumer dictate. The time of sale may vary as well as the the place; the time of selling may change the place of sale and vice versa. An article or product held, brings the purchaser to it. An article forced upon the market seeks the purchaser. He who can hold a product dictates the price, while the buyer sought sets his own figures. The possessor of any food product in his own castle, able to regulate his own time and price in selling, is truly independent, and may dictate terms to a staryhome with a perishing product, must soon sell or lose. He has little option.

How shall the fruit grower here in this lo-

cality be most independent, and able to command the best prices in the market for

Again, let it be understood that the conditions are these: The fruit-grower has grown the best in kind and quality, and his neighbors have done the same. They have the same market facilities as regards locality. They may sell near home or may ship to a drawing-room or table. distant market. How shall they best disare these peculiarities that, if grown as a pose of that product?

They are your competitors; with plan and they can, they sack to sell the best they can,

may even be planted upon the lawn, with good effect. It appears to be entirely hardy, and to organized buyers. They feel they have no choice but sell or ship, and it matalleset as far north as Southern Michigan. at least as far north as Southern Michigan. ters little which they do. They are more or of the European varieties; but it is under-stood that this is only an inference from the cumstances; alter the conditions. But how? many portions of the Gulf States; from which This brings us at once to the point we would

first make.

Admitted thet we have grown the best we can, yet that it is not all equally fit for the market. Every inferior specimen included reduces the selling price of the whole. Every over-ripe or bruised berry infects every other berry in the package and condemns the whole to a hasty sale and hence a low price.

Grade your truit, then, as a first step to-ward independence in its disposal. Grade it honestly, rigidly select only the best in size and quality for your first or highest grade, rejecting all others, and soon the market will seek you, and you will sell this grade at moist atmosphere adjacent to the Gult of your own price. The best in kind and quality can never become too abundant. Good fruit, like good coip, will ever command a premium and sell at a good price. It need only be known to be appreciated and have its worth remunerated. What nex:? What shall be done with the other, the inferior fruit, of which there will be at least two more grades? The first, the best, which you have already selected, will be all perfect spec mens without blemish or spot. to the core and in the best shape to handle, sell, ship or keep. The apples, pears, quinces, plums, cherries, strawberries, and this manner, with more or less readiness. blackberries, and perhaps others, will have Indeed, notwithstanding the fact that even the stem attached, while currants and grapes shall be in the cluster, the perfect cluster being as essential as the perfect berry. The secoud grade shall be as good in every respect as the first, except in size; it will include the smaller yet perfectly sound fruit. The third grade will include all imperfect or ill shaped, irregular fruit and parts of clusters; while a fourth grade might include the wormy, bruised, unripe and over ripe samples. Better dump the latter two into the lake or feed them to the fewls or hogs, than to let them go upon the market at all. Each such specimen spoils its neighbor, as a bad man or woman injures the standing and reputation of Enormously large and beautiful specimens of having grown any such fruit. You can use it, as we shall show, to an advan tage in other and better ways than selling it with than Le Conte. Specimens were shown at the New Orleans Exposition, in 1885, grown bring the better price? Let each grade be without opening, saving loss by handling, dust, sampling, etc. Then purchasers wanting the best and willing to pay for it, can be gratified, while those satisfied with second grade at a lower price, will get their money's

delphia, it fails more or less in size; and, in many, if not most seasons, lacks the fine He concluded by counselling the building yellow-orange blush which, farther south, of cold storage depots, canning and evaporating factories, which, if properly developed Although its quality is doubtless finer, at would make the fruit-grower virtually indethe south, it is not believed to be, even pendent of the market at a time when it is glutted with fruit. He showed how fruit As grown in central New York and Southcould be preserved in cold storage until there ern Michigan, in favorable seasons, it proves was a demand for it, while evaporators and of copper. useful for canning, when well seasoned with canning factories by making use of those refined sugar; but when, as is too frequently portions of the fruit crop not suitable for the case, freezing weather finds it yet green market, would return the grower something and immature, it is only valuable as a for what is at present largely a waste prodemonstration of the fullity of the effort to | duct.

To be Continued.

WHEN a frost threatens the blooming or chards of Seth Fenner, of Erie Co., N. Y., he "starts a smudge" in several places among the trees, and has thus warded of the threatened damage. This year his hired man didn't

The Perfect Grape E. C. Price, before the Ohio Horticultural

In naming the requis we begin with flavor. This is largely du n volatile oil which the fruit contains, and is different, but not easily separated, from quality. The next essential is a large amount and the proper proportion of sugar and acid. The pulp should be soft, the nearer it approaches should be small and few in number, as they are indigestible. The seeds of our cultivated varieties of the grape are not needed to reproduce vines; hence it would be a great gain

if we could get entirely rid of them. The skin should be thin, but tough enough to prevent bursting by ordinary handling. Each individual grape should be of good size, good color and good form, and should adhere firmly to the stem. The bunch should be large and compact, but not overcrowded so as to prevent perfect development, or to induce rot. The bunch should ripen evenly. 'The next thing to consider, after deciding how the fruit should be, is the productiveness of the vine. It is not enough to have fruit of a fine quality throughout, there should also be an abundance of it. A vine might bear an almost perfect grape, and yet yield so little fruit that it was unprofitable. Another requisite of an ideal grape is good keeping qualities.

No one of our cultivated varieties of the grape possesses all these qualities, but the fully 350 bushels of white Peach-blow poall points that we suppose are settled at this time, though pages might be written and they approach the model grape.

The Christmas Rose.

The most interesting plant which can be studied, out of doors, at this season of the year is surely the Christmas rose (Helleborconsideration commensurate with the cost of the product, or production has been of little us), but only a few people yet possess it in Dur efforts in production are that we may of all plants to cultivate successfully. It their gardens though it is one of the simplest palmate leaves of a fine, dark, glossy green, which rise about eighteen inches high, and form, in time, great masses of foliage two or three feet across when allowed to stand several years undisturbed.

Such a plant produces all through December hundreds of these showy and, at the same time delicate blossoms, and all this when every other herbaceous plant is sound asleep for the winter. The great beauty of these latest of all outdoor blossoms, and the strange time of blooming, gives them a charm that is not possessed by any other flower, and those who have once seen them, or better still cultivated them, prize them exceedingly. For cutting they are simply exquisite, and a vase filled with them needs setting to make a unique decoration for the

placed over them about November 1st, so as health generally and produce good creps. as in other plants.

In England these blossoms are grown in

the beloved "Christmas roses." Prevention and Cure of Fungus Diseases. Col. A. W. Pearson said, before the New Jersey fruit-growers, that he had this year many reports of complete success with the Bordeaux mixture in saving grape crops. Fruit too heavily covered with the mixture may be cleansed by spraying it on the vine with a solution of sulphuric acid, one pint to forty gallons of water. The preparation of the Bordeaux mixture may be so modified as to make it less like a whitewash. Dissolve six pounds of copper sulphate, pulverized, in sufficient quantity of hot water say two gallons. Dissolve four pounds fresh lime in twenty gallons of cold water, which will dissolve less than one-half of the lime, making a saturated solution of lime water. Let the lime which is held in suspension, undissolved, in this water settle. Draw off the clear lime water, and mix with the copper solution. There is then a mixture of a bluish white, which will leave but slight traces of its presence on the fruit. Or there may be substituted for the Bordeaux mixture, the ammonical solution of carbonate of copper. Dissolve three ounces of copsimilarity in certain particulars. This also a neighborhood, and the sooner rid of them per carbonate in one quart ammonia liquor. the better. Never let an inferior grade go Dilute this solution to twenty-two gallons to market; you cannot afford the reputation with cold water. This forms a clear solution. It does not disfigure the fruit, and as a fungicide is as efficient as the Bordeaux the first two grades in market. Both are mixture. Professor Scribner suggests that good but the one is the best. Is it any quesmixture. Professor Scribner suggests that ture until the grapes are one-third grown, bring the better price? Let each grade be marked by a competent person chosen by the growers, so that its quality can be known the use of the carbonate copper solution. at Vind, and is certainly a very large one, The speaker's experiments led him to conclude, however, that it is the copper alone | The winery is a brick building of enormous which is specifically fungicidal. There will naturally be popular prejudice against the

about a ton of fruit in order to get two grains

which the chemicals in suspension were precipitated. Next, a section was sprayed with a solution of sulphuric acid and glycerine. Next, a section was sprayed with the solu tion of copper carbonate. Next, one was sprayed with plain milk of lime. The only applications of any avail against the black rot were the Bordeaux mixture and the copper carbonate. All of the various mixtures seemed fairly preventive of leaf mildew, but the copper gave here also the best a liquid condition the better. The seeds results. Colonel Pearson also treated apple trees which were infested by the apple rust by spraying in dormant bud, and about once in three weeks thereafter, with solution of iron sulphate and with the Bordeaux mixture. The latter prevented this rust: the iron did not. Fungi on quince trees were almost totally killed by the Bordeaux mixture. Several pear trees badly afflicted by the fungus, which causes spotting, falling of the leaves and cracking of the fruit. were saved by spraying with the Bordeaux mixture. The latter prevents the tomato blight, but is too strong for the plant. The mixture is better diluted with water to onehalf the usual strength. Colonel Pearson gave results of experiments to prevent the fungus which attacks the potato, showing that the Bordeaux mixture is an excellent thing. The cultivation of Peach-blow potatoes has been abandoned for several years on account of the blight, but Colonel Pearson said he was pretty confident that he could grow in the South Jersey sands

Orchards in Grass.

Mr. George Tapley, well known in the Boston markets for the fine pears which he grows, says in the Massachusetts Plough-

orchard for 30 years, more particularly of pears. I have over 2,000 pear trees, most of them in bearing.

The writers on orchards advocate after a few feet around the trunks of the trees. On like single roses and as large as good-sized this point I differ from them. The first five or feed all of it the hogs will eat two or three roses. The plant has a cluster of thick six years after setting the young trees, I grew currents, gooseberries and raspberries, three bushes between the trees in the row. The standard pears were fifteen feet apart. dwarfs, twelve feet. At the end of six years I removed all the bushes; then plowed both ways, manured the land more or less, every year, the standards, broadcast, the dwarfs near the roots, the standards about six cords to the acre, the dwarfs three or four forkfuls per tree, of good composted manure. I should mention that in setting the trees, I spread in and around the roots about three quarts of crude bone meal. My land is a foot of the top. I have kept the land up every year, have plowed both ways, then dug only a few of their own leaves for a green around the trees so the land was all dug over. Some years I have planted squash or them in anyone's garden. You may plant have grown millet some years, got large ing the last of them." them where the leaves of trees or shrubs fall crops, plowed in stubble. It left the land in plentifully in autumn, through which loose good order. Now with this treatment I have A Coursepondent of the Horticultural

used, that the fruit on them was very differthat would not realize enough to pay the still continue to set. picking. I have asked the growers the cause great quantities and find ready sale, and of such poor fruit, the answer has always nearly every garden of any pretension to a been, "I have let the grass grow except a full collection of plants has great clumps of little around the trees, and the fruit is so poor, and price so low, that it does not pay."

Will any business pay if it is neglected? There is a small pear orchard near my land of 750 trees. One-half of the trees stand on land that is well cultivated, the other half in grass land, a little space of three feet dug around each tree. I gathered the fruit this year, and sold the pears, from the grass lot, for 75 cents per bushel, from the cultivated lot, for \$2.25 per bushel, except a few No. 2; this I should say is a prima facie case, in favor of the cultivated lot. In some locations I suppose fruit would do well for a few years with the land in grass, but I do not want to try the experiment. My experience has been always in favor of having the land cultivated in order to produce the best fruit; poor fruit

does not pay. Last winter I made inquiries, through your columns, in regard to the cause of some kinds of pears degenerating on thrifty trees. The trees produced splendid fruit for about ten years after they commenced bearing. then the quality began to fail, they grew colorless and almost tasteless. I grafted the trees to the Bosc and the same trees produced the finest of fruit. My inquiry was why after the quality on one kind failed, another kind on the same tree would grow perfect fruit. To this inquiry none has as yet responded. I would be very glad to hear from some one on the subject. Producing poor fruit is no benefit to the market.

A Great Vineyard.

Senator Stanford is said to have the largest vineyard in the world. It is located containing nearly 4,000 acres of wine grapes. proportions, with a storage capacity of 1,-500,000 gallons. This is kept mostly in huge use of fruit which has been treated with wine casks which contain 2,000 gallons each. solutions of copper, which have been long | There is but little waste of the grapes after considered poisonous. To humans copper | they reach the winery. They first go to the sulphate is often given medicinally in doses wine vats and wine presses, where the pure of from one to three grains. In eating juice of the grape is secured. This goes ingrapes which have been treated with any of to the larger casks to settle, ferment and be the copper solutions one would have to eat | racked off at various times and under certain conditions for the different kinds of wine. No wine leaves the cellar which is not three Copper sulphate is the safest and most | years old at least. After leaving the wine efficient fungicide yet used. Colonel Pear- presses the pulp is put in large tanks partialson said that his experiments this year had | 1y filled with water and allowed to ferment out what not to do in the future. He divided ed is stilled into brandy. The pulp is dried

press where all the wine is taken out, then it goes to a dry-house and becomes the crude | cleaner or more wholesome than is honey. shipped to the refiners in San Francisco.

Horticultural Items.

THERE would be fewer "off years" in apple growing if owners of orchards would not permit their trees to over produce the bearing

has been presented with ripe strawberries, prepared fer absorption. the third crop on the same vines within

U. S. POMOLOGIST VANDEMAN says the them off into a big pan with a little water and some kerosene in it. THIS, from the Massachusetts Ploughman, is

fruits know the varieties they buy and eat. The dealer don't know much more, but he gives a popular name to what he has on sale, PROF. BAILEY Says eradication is a sure preventive of yellows in the peach when

prosecuted vigorously and by the whole com-

in ebeck, and the man who trifles or experiments with it does so at his risk. THE new State of Washington is said to give promise of becoming a very fine fruitgrowing territory. It is said to be a horticultural paradice in one respect and that is immunity from insects. The cabbage and cut worm, the 'tater bug and the curculio are un-

known—they say.

To keep swine healthy, so they will not get hog cholera, give grass food and slops. Twelve | the bee sucks the nectar from the flowers, it quarts of tine shorts in a barrel of water secures at the same time more or less of this makes good swill, but don't forget to put in a quart of sait each time. A hog likes his victuals salted as well as you do. Burn all the corn cobs and old stumps, and throw a little salt in the ashes. And if the hog cholera few years keeping the land in grass except a gets in your neighborhood, steep up a pound of tobacco and put it in a barrel of swill and the digesting, so far as the bee digests it, is times a week .- Farmers' Journal.

> To ascertain if vinegar contains sulphuric acid, drop a few grains of chloride barium into some in a tumbler. If sulphuric acid is less than is found in the nectar. present it will soon turn cloudy, and a white scum will form on the glass. If made of muriatic acid, a few grops of nitrate of silver will form a white, flocculent precipitate, Evaporate some in a glass set in boiling water. If of cider a little sirup like matter, called apple solids, will remain while others

A CORRESPONDENT of the N. Y. Tribun strong, black loam, with a clay sub-soil; on says: "The past fall we tried the experiment a part of my orchard the clay is within one of gathering the finest tomatoes the garden afforded the evening before a killing frost, placing them in boxes in the dark in a cool, dry room of the cellar. To our surprise they ripened beautifully, remaining firm, coloring a light shade of red, and having the flavor three rows of cabbages; but not every year, improved, like that of pears ripened in the There are two simple ways of cultivating 1 always manured extra for such crops. 1 dark. We recently (December) finished eat-

material they will push up and bloom often had good success. My fruit has been large | Times who grows tomatoes quite extensively enough through the early snows of Decem- and of good color, I can say with truth that for an early and late market, thinks that to LE CONTE, less at the mercy of those in command of the market, and they accept the terms offered, tween the Chinese Sand pear and some one of the European varieties; but it is underplaced over them about November 1st, so as to keep off snow and allow the biossoms to come up clean and unimpeded by storms.

I have noticed orchards in my vicinity and come up clean and unimpeded by storms. apparently intermediate character of the fruit. This variety appears to be especially successful in Northern Florida, as well as in amount of liquid manure to be given to perwhat shaded spot is best for them, and rich ent from mine. I have noticed in Boston feet the fruit, while, as the root growth cansoil or compost makes strong growth in these market every year, quantities of poor pears not be materially extended, the bloom will

A Seedsman's Enterprise.

J. J. H. Gregory, the well known seedsman. proposes to distribute free among his customers of this season, a year's subscription to one hundred agricultural publications, to be selected by the fortunate ones from a list to be sent them, which will include all the papers and magazines of this class published in this country. Full details will be found in his catalogue, advertised in our columns. Of course this is an advertising enterprise. but of a character which will permit all to wish well to both the parties concerned. In response to frequently repeated solicitations he has a likeness of himself in his catalogue of this year.

Apiarian.

For the Michigan Farmer. IS HONEY DIGESTED NECTAR

No matter what attitude we take in any

controversy, the facts remain the same, and some of these scientific facts are hard to grapple with. I had hoped to secure illustrations to assist me in this article, but have failed. I am also sorry that there could not have been some other word coined in the place of "digested nectar," as I fear it will never be preperly understood. I think it but justice to Prof. Cook to say to "Young Beekeeper" that while the Professor is an advocate of "digested nectar" it is not "Cook's discovery." Cheshere, Cowen, and the majority of scientific writers, take this view of the matter. Webster, whose authority there is no better, says of "digested.", to prepare in the stomach for conversion into blood," and I think our scientific men take this view of the matter. While I shall not place myself on record as taking sides in the matter, having nothing but the best interests of the beekeepers in view, 1 will try and place before you some thoughts from the standpoint of our scientific men, and then ask you to draw your own conclusions. In some future articles I will give you my individual conclusions.

Digestion is that which makes food capable of being absorbed and assimilated. Cane sugar, when eaten by any animal, even man. must be digested. Nectar is largely cane sugar, the bee (if it algests at all) digests it in the first or honey stomach; in this stomach been chiefly directed to the testing of effects in the open air. When fermentation has there is nothing but honey, nectar and polof the Bordeaux mixture on the fungi in- reached the proper point the mass goes into len, therefore the honey never mixes with festing various plants, and in trying to find the press again, and the juice thus express the excrement, and there can be no ground for any word of complaint as to neatness. ed his experimental vineyard into several and used for fuel in the engine. The sedi- If this is what is meant by digested nectar, sections, to two of which he applied sepa- ment which is left in the large casks after it is the better for being digested, for the rately, solutions of iron sulphate prepared the wine is drawn off the first time is put in work is done by the bee which we would similarly to the Bordeaux mixture. Next, small cloth bags that will hold about half a have otherwise to do for ourselves. The has been persistently urged as a quality common to this class of pears; and especially as a valuable characteristic of the Keiffer; like from 50 acres of trees.

| A section was treated with the Bordeaux mixture from clear liquid of the Bordeaux mixture from possible. The nne pulp finally goes to the stem and allowed to drain as much as possible. The nne pulp finally goes to the stem and allowed to drain as much as the nectar, is separated from the nectar, is separated from possible. The nne pulp finally goes to the stem and allowed to drain as much as possible. The nne pulp finally goes to the stem and allowed to drain as much as the nectar by the stomach with the nectar, is separated from the nectar by the stomach mouth before the stem follows. think there'd be frost enough to hurt; but a section was treated with the Bordeaux bushel each. These are thrown into an impollen, which is taken into the honey

bee reaches the hive, so nothing could be material for cream-tartar. This product is And this is all there is of digested nectar. This digestion does not taint any substance, but makes it more valuable. The excrement is the undigested food-that which cannot be used. In the bee the honey never reaches the true stomach or the intestines, and so is never mixed with anything that can in the least dilute it. We can safely say that honey is the cleanest and best sugar to be had. It is absolutely clean and wholesome, and calls for no vital energy when eaten, but is all

And now, friends, don't the matter look better to you? I certainly hope so; and to strengthen what I have said I am going to best way to fight rosebugs is by shaking add something on the anatomy of the honey stomach. Although it is largely borrowed thought I feel it is in keeping here.

The honey stomach is a strongly muscular organ, richly lined with epithelial cells, and very true: "Not many consumers of small is in no wise peculiar except for the interesting and complex stomach-mouth at its lower end. This is a slightly oblong, nearly spherical organ, with a central passage. The four segments which comprise the anterior end are jaw-like, slightly movable, and have a peculiar snapping motion, as is easily seen by viewing a fresh specimen under a low munity. There is no other way of keeping it power objective. Short bristle-like hairs form a thick lining to the central cavity. These hairs point downward. Don't you see, friends, how impossible it is for anything to return when once started through this stomach mouth? The function of this unique organ is an interesting as its structure. The fine pollen grains of flowers, as you all know, are light and airy, and so float in every breeze. As they fall from the overhanging anthers they often lodge in the same nectar that attracts the bees. Thus as rich nitrogenous pollen; the pollen and nectar pass together into the honey stomach. When the bee reaches its brood-nest the honey is deposited in the cells where it is stored for the future needs of the bee, and done. At this time the honey is as thin as when gathered from the blossom; the thickening, or ripening, is done in the hive by evaporation. But while we find a small amount of pollen in the honey, we find much

> But how can the bees separate the poller from the nectar? It is done by the stomachmouth, the jaws of which are constantly opening and shutting as the bee is gathering from flower to flower, and is bearing its full load to the hive. We see then that the stomach-mouth is a sort of a screen, whose purpose it is to separate the nitrogenous from the carbonaceous food. The former is in small quantities, just sufficient for the daily needs, while the honey comes in large quantitles, and is stored up for the times of scarc-

> Where the stomach-mouth enters the true stomach, the central opening is continued in a free membranous food tube which bangs in the true stomach, this, of course, serves as a valve, and prevents the return of anything from the true stomach into the honey-

> It seems to me that the above ought to make the matter plain to any unbiased mind. and if it throws any light upon this perplexing yet important question, then my object in preparing this article will be accomplished. GEO. E. HILTON.

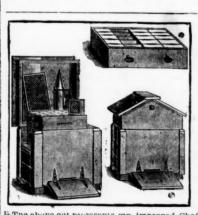
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DETROIT, SATURDAY, JAN. 11, 1890.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Postoffice as second class matter.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 92,290 bu., against bu, for corresponding week in 1889. Ship-26,775 bu, the previous week, and 55,249 ing the corresponding week last year. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 532,603 bu., against 508,286 bu. last week, and 915.319 bu. at the corresponding date in 1889. The visible supply of this grain on Jan. 4 was 33,756,004 bu against 33,971,648 bu. the previous week, and \$7,923,374 bu, for the corresponding week in 1359. This shows a decrease above the amount reported the previous week of 215,644 bushels. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows a decrease of 4 167.370 bu.

The prevailing epidemic of influenza has apparently attacked the wheat market, and the effects are very similar to those experienced by persons suffering from it-weakvery quiet. There has been little business in domestic markets the past week, and values have ruled weak. The range of prices has been steadily downwards, and all grades are lower than a week ago. Futures are also lower, but the decline is less in them than in spot, for which buyers have been scarce. There has not been a time for years when speculative dealings have been so small, and in this city business on the Board of Trade is so nearly dead that it might as well be entirely so. Yesterday Chicago closed a shade easier, New York a shade higher on near futures and lower on May, and St. Louis easier. This market was slow but values were unchanged from those of the previous

The following table exhibits the daily closag prices of spet wheat in this market from December 16th to January 10th inclusive:

		White.	No. 2 Red.	No. Red
Dec.	16	79	801/	72
66	17	78%	80%	
66	18	79%	80%	723
64	19	80	81	724
66	20	80	81	73
64	21	80	80%	73
66	23	80	81 1/4	743
64	24		8134	. 74
64	25			*
6.6	26		8134	783
0.6	27	7914	81%	73 9
64	28	7816	8116	735
66	30	7914	811/4	734
	31	7914	8116	745
Jan.	1			
64	2	7914	81%	75%
66	3	7914	8134	76
4.6	4	79%	81 1/2	76 9
64	6	79%	81%	76
66	7	79	81%	769
84	5	78	81	75
6.6	9	78	81	75
8.5	10	78	81	74

No. 2 white closed at 73c, No. 3 white at 65%c, and rejected at 61c; No. 4 red at 66c, and rejected red at 61c.

The following is a record of the closing prices on the various deals in futures each

day darn	ig the	past	MOGE:			
-			Jan.	Feb.	March	May.
Saturday			****	****	***	85%
Monday.			****	82	83	85
Tuesday				****	8314	84%
Wednesd	8y			811	82 1/8	84%
Thursday			****	***		84%
Friday	* * * * * *		****	****	****	841/2
Save 1	Daily	Busi	neas:	"It i	s noted	as a

significant fact that sines the first of last September No. 2 spring wheat for May delivery has advanced 4 8 10c per bushel in Liverpool and declined 5%c in Chicago, a net change of 10%c." Yes, it seems the British dealers are buying for fear of a rise, and American dealers are not buying because they fear it will not rise. The Canadian papers say that the total

crop of wheat last year in British North America is barely equal to the supply of

home wants, leaving nothing for export. H. K. Jackson, of London, in the latest number of Dornbusch, writes bullishly with regard to the situation in wheat. He says home farmers are not likely to deliver in future more than two-thirds of their weekly autumn total, and the arrivals from Germany and Austria are only about half of what they were last season, when their receipt in London had much greater influence than the quantity justified. Last winter the almost complete absence of American red wheat and Australian did not much matter because good Russian samples occupied the breach in the supply, while home farmers exceeded the deliveries expected of them. He hints that these substitutes are not available this year, and that if France and Germany have to import wheat the existence of a duty in these countries would not prevent a sharp

advance in the British Islands. The United States Consul at Montevideo advises the State Department that the wheat crop in Uruguay was badly damaged by the rains, and that during the planting season, which has just passed, scarcely any work could be done because of the prevailing storms. He added that there will, of necessity, be an urgent demand for the importation of wheat to that country during the present year.

The London Agricultural Gazette says of The London Agricultural Gazette says of sing this week. Insuranthe English crops: "The autumn sown the chief point discussed.

crops continue to look well and with mild weather they gain root strength. The earlier sown wheats came directly, and have from the first shown a full and healthy plant. Those sown after the rainy spell went into almost equally good seed beds, and with the advantage of a dry and warm subsoil have come into sight in a most unusually short space of time, showing a thick and apparent ly healthy plant."

A correspondent of the London Daily News at Odessa, Russia, telegraphs as follows regarding the season in Russia:

"With only a slight sprinkling of snow, which fell a fortnight ago, the rigor of winter is now upon us in its most unacceptable form for the agriculturist, that is in the shape a black blighting frost. Without their usual protection by the deep lying snows, the winter crops must perish. Unless the present intense frost again moderates, the usual snowfall, which comes at the earliest approach of the winter, is impossible. It is extremely seldom that our southern provinces are subjected to the blighting effects of a snowless winter, and it will be readily un derstood that in a province where the raising of cereal crops is the chief industry, the present aspect is a matter of serious popular During the last few days the temanxiety. perature has averaged 16 degrees of frost (Reaumur).

The following table shows the quantity of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in ket is becoming badly demoralized in everythe United States, Canada, and on passage

rope:	Bushels
Visible supply	31,274,799
On passage for United Kingdom	16.3 2 000
On passage for Continent of Europe.	2,928,000
Total bushels Dec. 21, 1889	53,514.799
Total previous week	53, 00.742
Total two weeks ago	52,100 664
Total Dec. 22, 1888	62,315,659

home-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending December 28 were 750,800 bu. more than the estimated consumption; and for the eight weeks end-64,630 bp. the previous week, and 60,254 ing Dec. 14 the receipts are estimated to have been 8.712.696 bu, more than the conments for the week were \$7,681 bu., against sumption. The receipts show an increase for those eight weeks of 4,305,216 bu. as compared with the corresponding eight weeks in 1888.

Shipments of wheat from India for the week ending Dec. 28, 1889, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange, aggregated 560,000 bu., of which 440,000 bu. were for the United Kingdom and 120 000 bu. for the Continent. The shipments for the previous week, as cabled, amounted to 960,000 bu., of which \$40,000 went to the United Kingdom, and 120,000 to the Continent. The shipments from that country from April 1, the beginning of the crop year, to Dec. 28, aggregate 21,060,000 bu., of which 14,920,000 bu. went to the United Kingdom, and 6,140,000 bu, to the Continent. For the corresponding period in 1888 ness, low spirits, and a disposition to keep the shipments were 29,340,000 bu. The wheat on passage from India Dec. 17 was estimated at 2,744,000 bu. One year ago the quantity was 2,128,000 bu.

> The Liverpool market on Triday was quoed firm, with fair demand. Quotations for American wheat were as follows: No. 2 winter, 7s. 0d. per cental; No. 2 spring, 7s. 5d.; California No. 1, 7s. 41/d.

CORN AND OATS

CORN.

past week were 49,558 bu. against 83,977 bu. ponding week in 1888. The visible amounted to 9,289,352 bu., against 8,099,-901 bu. the previous week, and 10,141,000 bu. at the same date in 1888. The visible supply shows an increase during the week indicated of 1,189,451 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 54,978 bu, against 68 361 last week, and 61,984 bu, at the 1-lb skims, 8@8%c; low grades, 4@7c; corresponding date in 1888. There is some speculative dealing in corn in this market, and the demand has been good enough to strengthen values. The amount withdrawn for shipment the past week was in excess is a disposition to shade to get rid of stocks. of receipts, which also helped the market. No. 2 spot is quoted at 30 1/2 per bu., No. 3 at 28%c, and No. 4 at 28%c. In futures No. 2 for February sold at 31c, and March at 31%c. The Chicago market declined %c yesterday, closing quiet. No. 2 spot sold delivery at 29c for January, 31%c for April, in that market yesterday were as follows: and 31%@323 for May. New York de clined about 1/8c on futures, closing dull. At Liverpool corn was reported in fai

demand and firm, with No. 2 selling at 4s 3d. Futures were steady with January at 4s. 0%d., February at 3s. 11d., and March at 3s. 10 1/2 d per cental.

OATS.

The receipts at this point for the week were 30,667 bu., against 32,823 bu. the pre vious week, and 30,094 bu. for the corres ponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 7,483 bu. against 2,532 bu. the previous week and 12,297 bu. the same week in 1888. The visible supply of this grain on January 4th was 5,121,051 bu., against 5,153,203 bu. the previous week, and 3,621,454 bu, at the corresponding date in 1888. The visible supply shows a decrease of 32,152 bu. for the week indicated. Stocks held in store here amount to 155,882 bu., against 176,423 bu. the previous week, and 21,870 bu. the corresponding week in 1888. Oats hold very steady, although there is not much activity in the market. Yesterday quotations closed at the following range: No. 2 white, 251/4c per bu.; No. 2 mixed, 24c; light mixed, 241/4c; No. 3 mixed, 221/4c. There has been a fair movement considerng the weather and season the past week. At Chicago oats closed weak at a slight decline yeaterday. The demand was only moderate either for shipment or the home trade. No. 2 spot sold there at 201/4c, January delivery at 20%c, February at 20%c, and May at 21%c. Receipts in that market are heavy. The New York market and mixed spot and futures slightly higher. Quotations on spot were as follows: No. 2 January, 28%c; February, 28%c; May,

THE Southern Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association will hold its sixth annual neeting in the Common Council rooms, city defraud and rob the farmer of his hardof Jackson, on Wednesday, January 30th.

Michigan millers met in convention at Lan-

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER.

The butter market hardens or weakens with the weather. The effect of the muggy warm weather of yesterday is seen in the values. Receipts are heavy, and largely of only medium quality. The demand is light, and the very choicest dairy would not bring over 17@18c, while the stock generally selling as choice is moving slowly at 15@ 16%c. This was paid for fresh rolls, packed new stock, while old is dull at 20c per 1b. The Chicago market yesterday was quiet, with a fair home trade in fine goods, while flavor for table use there was little outlet except at figures around 7@10c, such lots going as packing stock. Quotations in that narket were as follows: Choice western creamery, 25@25%c per lb; Elgin district or fancy, 26@261/a; fair to good, 22@25c; good to fine dairies, 18@22c; rolls, 9@11c packing stock, 7@10c. The New York market is in bad shape. With continued very dull trade, mild unseasonable weather and stocks steadily accumulating, the marthing except fancy creamery, and even on that grade, which is not very plenty, the feeling is easy, and a buyer rarely allowed to go away on a slight difference in price. State dairy butter is in exceedingly bad shape. Lower prices do not appear to atit arrives has to go into store to swell the already large accumulation and await an uncertain future outlet. Western packed of nearly all grades continues in large accumulation, very dull and prices weak and un-

ertain.	Quotations	yesterday	were	as f
ows.	EASTER	N STOCK.		
reamery	State tubs, f	ancy	18	0.2
reamery	, prime			202
:amery	good		18	23
	fair			@1
	, Western, Jui			@1
re mery	Western, Ju	ne, choice.	14	@1
reamery	Western. Jun	ne, ordinary	10	@1
tate dair	y, tubs good			0.2
tate dair	y, tubs, fair.		14	@1
tate dair	y, Welsh, fanc	75	17	@1
tate dair	y, Weish, prin	ne	15	@1
tate dair	y, Weish, fair	to good	12	01
tate dair	y, tubs, poor	to Moodilli	10	@1
tate, ent	re dairies, fir	kins and tu	he	45.
	y			@1
tate, enti	re dairles, firk	ins and tu	bs	40.
				@1
tate, ent	ire dairies, fir	kins and to	he	(D)
				@1
ate dair	y, firkins, fan	ny	. 17	@1
	v firking cho			Q1

	good State, entire dairies, firkins and tubs fair. State dairy, firkins, fancy State dairy, firkins, choice. State dairy, fair to good	16 12 17 16 14	0 0000
	WESTERN STOCK.		
	Western Creamery, fancy		6
	Elgin creamery, fancy		3
	Western imitation creamery, choice.	17	2
	Western do, good to prime	10	é
1	Western dairy, fine		à
1	Western dairy, good	10	2
1	Western dairy, ordinary	8	8
١	Western factory, firkins, June	8	1
	Western factory, tubs. June	8	9
1	Western factory, tubs, fresh. fancy.	16	6
ı	Western factory, fresh, prime	12	8
1	Western factory good	10	6
1	Western dairy and factory, ordinary	5	0
١	Rolls, fresh	9	-

The exports of butter from New York since May 1st, the beginning of the trade

	Exports
For week ending Jan. 6	331 03
Same week 1888	1>5.75
SinceMay 1, 1889	14,232.04
Same time last year	5,478,79
CHEESE.	

The cheese markets are getting into bad The receipts of corn in this market the shape from various causes, such as the unseasonable weather, influence of the prethe previous week, and 77,352 bu. for the vailing epidemic on general business at the corresponding week in 1888. Shipments for east, and the decline in values of the prothe week were 60,622 bu. against 49,839 bu duct abroad. In this market business is the previous week, and 82,417 bu. for the very quiet and unchanged. At Chicago trade has been much better than at the east, and supply of corn in the country on Jan. 4th though the market is quiet it is steady at current figures, with fine late made goods firmly held. Exporters are picking up low grades around 5@7%c. Quotations yesterday were as follows: Full cream autumn made cheddars, 9%c per lb; do twins, 9%@9%c: Young Americas, 10%@10%c: Swiss No. 1, 10@10%c; brick, full creams, 9@9%c. At New York trade during the week has been disappointing. Values are unchanged so far as quotations go, but there Exporters are only taking low priced goods, cables showing Liverpool to be stocked beyond requirements and prices lower. There is some demand from the home trade for choice goods, but outside of that there is no inquiry. A change in the weather would there at 29@29%c per bu., and for future undoubtedly help the market. Quotations

6-	State factory, full cream fancy, Sept.	
	make, State brand, colored	10%@10%
	State factory, full cream, fancy, Sept.	
ir	make, State brand white	10% 2010%
0.	State factory, full cream, fancy, Oct.	10 @10%
	State factory full cream, choice	916 2 9%
at i	State factory, fair	9 10 9%
	State factory, full cream, common	8 @ 8%
h	State factory, light skims, prime, small	740 8
	State factory, skims, prime, large	7 @ 7%
	State factory, skims good	6 6 6%
	State factory, skims, medium	4% @ 5%
.	State factory, full skims	2 0 4
k	Ohio flat, August make	94@10
	Ohio flat	7 60 9
9-	Pennsylvania skims	
8-	Tennsylvania sams	3 @ 5%
	The exports of cheese from Ne	w Vork
8		
,	since May 1 (the beginning of the	he trade

year) compare as follows:	Expo
For week ending Jan. 6	328
Same week 1888	1,017
Same time last year	62,584

The Liverpool market yesterday was quot ed dull, with poor demand; and quotations were 523. 6d. per cwt. for finest colored and white American, a decline of 6d. from the figures quoted a week ago. Supply in excess of demand.

In a private note Mr. John W. Nanry, on of the most successful farmers and stock breeders of Washtenaw County, and a man of ripe experience and much force of character, writes as follows:

"My father took the paper at its birth and I have taken it ever since. I think it has much improved with age. The Household we like very much; it is first rate in its place, useful, moral and high toned, a good paper for man or woman, young or old to ead. I have a fair sized family that numbers 13 or 14 the year round, and we all like to read. I take nearly one paper fo is fairly active, with white a shade lower, each member of my family, but the FARMER and Household seems to be the genera favorites; in fact you are our only champi Quotations on spot were as follows: No. 2 and I think every farmer in Michigan that white 381/4@30%c; western mixed, 261/4@ has a spark of gratitude should remember 39c; No. 2 Chicago mixed, 30c. Futures: that the MICHIGAN FARMER is the only paper in the State that defends the farmer in his business. It is outspoken and fear-less in his defence; it gives him sound praccal advice, on all subjects of importance to him, it exposes all frauds, corners, trusts all manuer of games and swindles, etc., to earned means; patent right robbers, Bo emian oat swindlers and in fact every game seems conceived to plunder the farm rs met in convention at Lan-Insurance rate-cutting was iscussed. I like your paper. It has the tone of the right mettle."

THE SILVER QUESTION.

In another column Mr. Gao. A. Peters dis cusses the question of the free coinage of silver. He starts out by showing, or attempting to show, that the agricultural press is controlled by the national banks, and quotes from a letter of Secretary Buell to sustain his position. The circular was new to us-never heard of it before-and so far as the banks of Michigan are concerned we can conscientionsly clear them of any attempt to control stock not being inquired for. The market or sustain THE FARMER. Not one cent, for creamery is steady at 24@25c for best Mr. Peters, directly or indirectly, has ever been offered or paid by them to our knowledge. The men who run banks are not fools. and they know well that such action on their all else was slow. Unless choice enough in part would surely result in exposure. We would also suggest to Mr. Peters that when he imputes dishonest or venial acts to others his suspicions show that he has not faith in ly assume that other men are prompted by motives they know would be strongest with themselves. Suppose we should retort that the bonanza mine owners of the west have bought him up to work for the free coinage of silver. Would it be any more unjust than for our correspondent to assume that the agricultural press is paid by the national banks to work for their advantage? Now, ever received a silver dollar for his work in mining more profitable by purchasing the tract any increased attention, and stock as product. He has simply, in his blunt manner, said things which we do not think he believes, or appreciates their full meaning until he sees them in print. Therefore we print them for his own benefit, and ask him to consider whether he knows one single fact which would justify him in making

> not at all unanimous as to what they want. The strongest plea made for free silver coinage comes from certain men engaged in the business of banking, as for instance from Mr. Thompson, Vice President of the Chase National Bank of New York, quoted by Mr. l'eters. Mr. Peters is especially bitter over the de-

monetization of silver. For the past eleven years the 2121/2 grains silver dollar has been accepted on a par with gold, and the government has been coining them at the rate of to discuss any basic principle least it kill his 2,000,000 per month ever since. This means there are 244,000,000 of those dollars in the right, and continue, hoping this will not go country, and this sum is being added to every week. These dollars buy as much of everything as the gold dollar, are accepted everywhere, except when the amount is so large as to be inconvenient to handle. Certificates based upon them are taken as readily as National bank notes, greenbacks or any other currency. It is, therefore, a que tion to as the degree to which the coinege should be increased, not one of the re-monetization of silver for that has practically been done. As to our views on the question, they are

simply these: The United States is the largest producer of silver in the world. It is only Washington, or deposited in National banks become; and while for a time the credit it is given by the government may sustain its above points. If I should I am afraid you silver certificates maintained their value. the effect of free coinage would be. Ofter the means we take to accomplish an end

THE FARMER AND THE MILLER

give herewith:

"The old law of one-tenth was made by the millers, and such a law should be re pealed; there is no sense in it; might as silver. No dallying, no compromise; if we well apply it to all other articles as well as grinding wheat. It got us in the fashion of sking one-tenth. Now, when we get better flour, we want the same thing. I am white slavery, that we shall give up our ontent with the better flour and less of it. I want no law to regulate any price for inding wheat, or the price of anything else. I wish the members of the club coul rise above former prejudices and say by resolution that the explanation made by the millers, and the facts disclosed at their dissatisfy us that in the exchange of wheat for flour the millers of this city give the farmers all that can be asked in quantity and quality of flour; all that can reason ably be asked, considering the present mar-The vote on this was largely in opposition

A Farmers' Institute for Jackson County, ander the management of the Concord Farmers' Club, will be held in the opera house at Concord on Wednesday and Thursday next, January 15th and 16th. Besides music, recitations, etc., papers will be read by the following: Mrs. Kittie J. Preston, Grass Lake; H. A. Ladd, Norvell; Wm. West, Liberty: Mrs. Perry Mayo, Battle Creek; Miss Leonore Kinney, Concord; W. F. Raven, Columbia; E. T. Bonor, Concord; A. N. House; Prof. Samuel Johnson, of Lansing; Mrs. Mary E. Henry, Albion; Chas. Folks, Pulaski, R. Gibbons, Detroit. Mr. J. Bigelow is President of the Club, and

Kalamazoo's colory crop is pretty well mar-teted. The open winter is said to have been ine for celery lands.

In answer to my letter of Dec. 9, you say that the statement made by me is sheer humbug. The idea that the agricultural press is, or can be controlled by some hidden his own integrity. The most dishonest are us farmers than amending the tariff. That always the most suspicious, for they natural- is the reason that a good many of your farmwe don't believe Mr. Peters is dishonest, or in a Pickwickian sense. There is no overfavor of having the government make silver countries at their best can only produce such accusations. As to silver legislation, the bankers are

good business sense to make that product as valuable as possible, for in that way the lowered the price of our farms and the staple wealth of the nation is increased. The farm products one-third. That law of dequestion is how shall we best accomplish this, and yet have the currency of the country maintain its value in the world at large? Will free coinage do this, or will it, by en- gold dollar. The material that receives the couraging a greater production, finally end stamp and the number of dollars in actual in dragging silver still lower? The greater circulation, governs the price of all real or the supply of an article the cheaper it will value, just as it would sustain a coin made questions which we feel ought to be dis- letter. cussed in a business-like manner, and always keeping in view the grand aim of all patriotic citizens, the best interests of the coundemonetization of silver has been and is a try at large. We don't like the recommen- wicked preference given to the creditor over dation of Secretary Windom to buy so much the debtor class of our entire population, silver bullion monthly and issue certificates upon it. It looks as if that would result in middle classes into poverty, and enabling such a production of silver as would finally millionaires to multiply their millions." swamp the government. We would like to Piease remember, farmers, we are the ones see the coinage increased to \$4,000,060 per they call the middle classes, and law does month, limit of the present law, and see this. He says the gold standard is a stepwhat the effect would be. If favorable, and ping stone to anarchy. Nay, it is more, it then we could form some judgment of what

We published recently a paper by S. S. Bailey, of Grand Rapids, on the relations existing between the farmer and the miller. Mr. S. L. Fuller, Secretary of the West like using words with bark on, as was said Michigan Farmers' Club, of which Mr. Bailey is a member, sends us a short report of what he said in the discussion which followed the reading of the paper, which we

Farmers' Institute.

George V. Kinney, Secretary.

THE CAUSE OF LOW PRICES OF of India, where silver remains at par with comfortable balance left on hand. The So-

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

power is nonsense. Secretary Buell, of the Bankers' Association, in his private circular to National bank officers says: "It is advisable to do all in your power to sustain such daily and prominent weekly newspapers, especially the agricultural press. * * Also see your member of Congress, at once, and engage him to support our interest, that we may control legislation." Now, Mr. Editor, the past year or two, you have printed many articles about the tariff, wholly omitting the question of the free coinage of silver, which is ten times more important to er readers think it very peculiar that you are so silent on the above question. Knowing, as you do, how we have been robbed the past fifteen years, by bad laws you can hardly blame them for thinking perhaps the Buell circular has had its influence with the FARMER editor. Second, you say the price of wheat is low because it is plenty. That, I suppose, you intended your readers to take production of wheat. The wheat producing enough to last from one crop to the next. and help out the shortage of the European crop. The over-production cry played out years ago. Further on I give the reason why wheat is dear in India and cheap in England, and the same argument will apply to cotton. You say you formerly received two dollars a year for the FARMER, and now furnish a larger paper for one dollar. You agricultural editors are in the same fix as poor dog Tray. He was a good dog, but got caught in bad company. You are printing a newspaper for a class of men that, up to date, have not been willing to take the time, thought, or study, that would enable them to gain a sufficient knowledge to protect their own financial interests; as you are caught in their company of course you must suffer with them. Now, Mr. Editor, I hardly know whether to stop, or continue writing. The poor farmer is so attached to party, he fears party. From my stand-point I dare to do into the waste basket. The true cause of

low prices of farm products, barring the calamity of crop failure or foreign wars-is law. I wish I could shoot that word into al. farmers' ears so they could not sleep for fortyeight hours. I think that would knock out some of their old fogyism. Then from that time, they will probably do some intelligent voting. Law tells the material that shall make money; law determines the number of dollars we shall have to make our exchanges with: law says whether it shall remain in circulation or locked up in the treasury at without interest. Law demonetizing silver, monetization increased the bonds, mortgages, and private indebtedness one-third by increasing the purchasing power of the personal property. I would like to illustrate and prove all the

would call it politics, and throw this into of copper or iron, would not it end in disas- the waste basket. Please say that I may, ter to our national finances? These are and I will do it with pleasure in my next

Chase National bank, N. Y., writes: "The

John Thompson, Vice-President of the

and it is this preference that is driving our is a flight of stairs leading to the chamber of horrors, bankruptey and universal poverty among all real wealth producers. Farmers, defeat the very purpose intended. Let us be sure we're right before we go shead. that's us. Now we all join hands together, while we are marching along, we are coming. Father Abraham, men, women and children, in numbers ten million strong, a marching over the hills to the poor house. Nothing illegal, it's all done by law. When I write of the great robbery committed on us farmers by the demonetization of silver, I feel of Gen. Jackson when he wrote "This nation shall never be disgraced by an apology from me for a statement of truth and a performance of duty." In my humble opinion the agricultural press of the country should aid and assist us farmers in this fight with the gold bugs for the free coinage of win it means liberty, a happy home to every farmer in this land. If we lose it means property, become tenants to some home or alien gold bug. God forbid that we, by laws of our own making, here in what is called the land of the free, should be forced to take the same position in society that is now held by the tenant farmers of England.

Please print in connection with this letter the enclosed slip, cut from Mr. Stewart's speech delivered in the Senate Dec. 15, 1887. as it tells why wheat is cheap in the United States and dear in India. If you print this, and I still have standing room with the FARMER, in my next I probably will be able to give India quotations of wheat, showing that they receive from thirty to thirty-five cents a bushel in silver. More than we do for ours, on account of our gold basis.

Respectfully yours, Scio, Dec. 6, 1889. GEO. A. PETERS.

The extract from Senator Stewart's speech, referred to by our correspondent, is as follows:

"While the bondholder has grown rich by this war on silver, how has the farmer fared Wheat, for example, is cheaper to-day than it has been for one hundred years. The farmer of the United States is forced to sell his wheat on a gold basis. He is suffering the full force of the demonstration of silver and the destruction of one-half of the world's money. The gold coin in circulation to-day does no exceed the gold and silver coin in circulat forty years ago, while the population in Europe and America has about doubled in that time. This is not all. The fact that sil ver is over 25 per cent discount in the United States is developing the productive industrie

of India, where sliver remains at par with gold. The speculator buys sliver in America at a discount of 25 per cent and exchanges it in India for wheat and cotton at par. He has 25 per cent advantage in the London market over the importer of wheat from America, who buys for gold. In 1879, before cheap silver had stimulated the production of wheat who buys for gold. In 1879, before eneap suver had stimulated the production of wheat in India, the United States shipped to Europe over 150,000,000 bushels of wheat and sold it for over \$190,000,000. In the same year India and only 4,000,000 bushels. In 1888 the or over \$19,000,000. In the same year India exported only 4,000,000 bushels. In 1886 the United States shipped less than 58,000,000 bushels of wheat to Europe and only received for it a little over \$50,000,000, while in the same year India's shipment rose from 4,000,000 in 1879 to 39,000,000 bushels in 1886. There has been no over-production of wheat to rehas been no over-production of wheat to reduce the price. There has been no increase in the last ten years except in India; on the contrary, there has been a decline in quantity throughout Europe and America.

"In June, 1886, an animated discussion oc-turred in London at the Colonial Chamber of Commerce, upon the subject of the low price of sliver and its effect upon the prosperity of India. Sir Robert N. Fowler, M. P., a London banker, and on the prosperity of the commerce of the banker and ex-lord mayor, said that the effect of the depreciation of silver must finally be the ruin of the wheat and cotton industries of America, and be the development of India as the chief wheat and cotton exporter of the world. Notwithstanding these plain facts world. Notwithstanding these plain facts and the universal depression of the farming business of the United States, caused by the low price of products growing out of the de-monetization of sliver, the bondholders still insist upon their demands." OF INTEREST TO WOOL-GROW-ERS.

ELBA, January 7, 1890. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I desire through your columns, to advise the members of the Michigan Merino Sheep-Breeders' Association of the result of my trip to Washington in their interest.

After many interviews and consultations with the manufacturers, it was mutually agreed that wools of the first class should pay a duty of eleven cents per pound unwashed, washed wool to pay double duty, and scoured wool three times the amount paid on unwashed wool. Wools of the second class to pay a duty of twelve cents per pound, washed or unwashed. On wools of the third class it was very difficult to come to an agreement, as the manufacturers claimed that so little carpet wool was produced in this country that this duty was a tax on them without affording any protection to the wool-growers. The growers claimed that there was so much clothing wool imported under the name of carpet wools that it should pay a much higher rate of duty than heretofore. It was finally agreed that the dividing line should be changed from twelve to fit teen cents, and the words "exclusive of port charges" should be stricken out. This would have the effect to reduce the dividing line to thirteen and a half cents practically. and possibly even lower. Washed wool is defined as wool washed on the sheep's back. and wool washed in any other manner shall be deemed to be scoured wool. Wool worth less than fifteen cents to pay a duty of two and one-half cents per pound, and that worth more than fifteen cents per pound to pay a duty of eight cents per pound. Provis- for their work. ions were also made to prevent all the known frauds.

On the whole, if the agreement arrived at s enacted into a law, I think we will be more efficiently protected than ever before, even by the act of 1867; which, by the way, would not aid us much if a law now, as the same frauds would be practiced under that as under the present law. The manufacturers seemed disposed to

meet the wool-growers fairly, and except the carpet manufacturers there was no difficulty in harmonizing the two interests. When it is understood that any material differences between the wool-growers and manufacturers would prevent any legislation it is gratifyng that an agreement, so nearly just to all has been made. The men from the west who are more directly interested in the raising of carpet wools than any one else, were among those most anxious to accept the terms finally agreed to. Yours respectfully,

JOHN T. RICH.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE for 1890 comes to us in a new dress, new cover and new form, handsomer and finer than ever. New plates and new descriptive matter have been prepared, and a fine colored plate is an additional attraction. Prizes aggregating \$1,000 are offered for various vegetables grown from Vick's seeds. To the cultivator of flowers and vegetables, the former especially, the Guide is indispensable. Send ten cents for it to James Vick, Rochester, N. Y., and the mount may be deducted from the first order -which you are pretty certain to send.

Bradstreet's reports 11,719 failures in the United States for the year 1889, with liabilities of \$140,359,490 and assets of \$70 599. 769. This is the largest number of failures and greater liabilities than for any year in the last five years. The increase in the number of failures over 1888 is 1,132; iucrease in liabilities, \$20,117,088; increase in assets, \$8.599.858. ·

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

Michigan has 2,445 enlisted men in the ser The University of Michigan has 17 alumn

A train of 32 cars loaded with lumber and salt left Saginaw last Monday, for the South Saginaw County's liquor sellers and manafacturers paid into the treasury \$97,686 in Isaac Douglas, of Northville, was killed in

lumber camp at Presq ie Isle, by a falling Cheboygan had a big snowstorm on the 8th. which came just in time to prevent the breaking up of the lumber camps.

The steel department of the Gale Plow Works, at Albion, was destroyed by fire on the 9th. The loss is \$20,000, fully insured. David B. Dennis, of Coldwater, has been elected president of the Coldwater National bank, in place of George Starr, recently de-

George W. Brown, of Omer, committed cuicide at Standish on the 7th. He was regiser of deeds and deputy county treasurer Arenac County. Judge W. S. Tennant, prominent lawyer of East Saginaw, has become insane, and was this week taken to the Pentiac asylum. It is

hoped he may recover. The \$1,500,000 worth of Michigan Centra four per cent bonds opened in New York city for subscription on the 6th were all taken in

an hour and a half. Jackson County has paid bills aggregating \$3,554 resulting from the trial of W. Irving Latimer for the murder of his mother, and other claims are still to be presented.

The railroad laws passed by the late legis-lature are to be tested by the courts. The two cent fare law, the thousand mile ticket law and the resident highway law will probably get a whirl at the January term of the Supreme Court. The Hillsdale County Agricultural Society

ciety will hold a five days' fair this year.

Minneapolis, Minn., capitalists are after the plaster mills at Grandville and Alabaster, in this State. It is such a comfort the prospective buyers are not that ubiquitous "English

syndicate.'

Louis Brandt, foreman of the school furniture faculty at Battle Creek, while drunk. poured the contents of a bottle of whisker down his wife's throat. The woman died during the night.

The mild, wet weather up to New Year's was the best thing that could have happened, so far as the wheat on the ground is concern-ed. Our State exchanges report an improved

The Michigan Exchange, of this city, so long known to the older residents of the city and State. has been closed for all time, and will shortly be torn down and replaced by a shoe factory to be built by Pingree & Smith.

Alma College, opened for the reception of tudents in September, 1887, with 35 students, now has 158. The college has an endownment of \$130, 00, with temporary endowments amounting to \$14,500. There are 13 teachers employed.

Gladwin village went boring for a water supply. At a depth of 400 feet, a vein was struck which yields 200 gallons to the minute, with force enough to fill the pipes. Gladwin claims to have the cheapest waterworks in

Joseph Terres, Italian fruit dealer of Jackson, left the city between two days, and left \$800 in debts as a legacy to the business firms which had trusted him. He very considerately sent back the key of the store he oc

cupied to the owner, by mail, The farmers' clubs of Jackson County have arranged a county organization of clubs. R D. M. Edwards is president: G. V. Kinney secretary; J. S. Filnt, treasurer; and A. S. Welcott financial agent. These hold office till the next regular meeting in May.

The administrator of the estate of Cady W. Sherwood, of Grand Rapids, has obtained a judgment against the Colongo & West Michigan railroad for \$5,313. The street car which nerwood was driving was run into by s train, and he was killed.

The Lapeer Democrat wants the supervisors to grant an appropriation to putty up the cracks in the jail. It seems to be needed when an inmate can knock a hole in the side of the building with a stick of stovewsof and let himself out without troubling the jailor.

A Coldwater grocer who observed suspiclous movements on the part of one of his customers, followed him to the door, and playfully gave him a punch or two in the breast. Three or four stolen eggs were preast. Three or four stolen eggs were mashed, and the thief walked back, settled the bill and went home to get a clean shirt. The Y. M. C. A., of this city, has raised

350 for the purchase of two \$600 lots at West Detroit on which to build a reading room, hall, etc., for the use of railroad men of that part of the city. The railway men subscribed \$400, and a prominent railroad official sent his check for \$250. The case of Alfred Broad, charged with mbez ling \$10,000 from the Steele Packing &

rovision company, came up again recently at Grand Rapids, and was adjourned to Jan. There have been 17 adjournments since the warrant was issued on the 29th of last August, and the defendant's patience and that of his attorneys is pretty well exhausted. There are 28 furniture factories in Grand Rapids, 21 of which have made returns to the Bureau of Labor & Industrial Statistics. These firms employ 4.033 hands, manufactured

ed goods worth \$4,554,471 at wholesale pay \$1,683,836 in wages. Nineteen per of the employes save four per cent of earnings. The girls average \$3.81 per week The third annual meeting of the Michigan anufacturers of fruit goods is to be held at enton Harbor Jan. 15 and 16. G F. Allmeninger of Ann Arbor, is president, and Porter A. Wright, of Austin, secretary and treasurer. The manufacture of cider and sorghum, adulteration of fruit products, and the best

methods of making older vinegar, apple jelly and apple butter are among the topics to be The industry of Wm. Chambers, who works ed in the Filer furniture factory at Manistee, caused the complete destruction of the estabishment. Chambers worked in the furniture epartment, and being anxious to get to work

early, brought a lamp to the works. This exploded, and the fire spread so rapidly to the inflammable material around that the unfortunate workman was burned to death. The eleven-year-old daughter of Martin Breining, of Augusta township, Washtenaw County, was very fond of her father's horses and accustomed to help care for them. While eading one of them to water, the horse took fright at a hen flying through a barn door and ran into a field. The little girl had wound the halter strap around her waist, and was thrown down, and dragged by the frightened horse, which trampled upon her at every step. She was dead when the frantic father could reach her.

Steps are being taken to secure the release of Mrs. Aivira Chatterion from the Kalamazoe asylum. In July, 1886, she shot her husband, G. W. Chatterion, of Lowell township, Kent County, at the supper table. On trial it was shown Mrs. Chatterton was insune, and so. She recovered her reason while in the asylum, and her friends now ask ber release. She will, however, have to be arraigned for murder, and on showing the crime was com nitted while she was insane, will be released.

The colored coachman employed by Judge T. S. Cooley, of Ann Arbor, walked into the family sitting room on the evening of the 9th and told the Judge that he had come to kill him and his family, that they annoyed nim so by their continual talk and chatter that he could not stand it, not being able to read or think because of it. The Judge saw the man was insane, and humored his fancies, telling him he would send for the sheriff and have the family arrested, and induced him to lay down his gun. After a few moments of ntense anxiety the danger was over the man, darmed by the presence of neighbors, ran way but was arrested and jailed, and Judge Corley, by his quiet coolness, undoubtedly saved his own life and probably the lives of his family.

General. "E ectrocution" is the word coined to

signify execution by electricity. Last year's criminal record in New York State includes 49,956 men and 5,534 women

There are now 460,516 unadjudicated and pending claims on file at the U.S. Pension office at Washington. A New York manager offers Henry M. Stanley \$1,000 a night for 50 lectures, to be elivered in this country next winter.

convicts.

The American ship Cheeseborough was wrecked in the Pacific ocean, and four of the twenty members of her crew alone were saved. Eight hundred South Carolina negroes have settled in Ozlahoma. They have established a colony near Kingfisher, and are taking up

arms and putting up houses. The Sewer Pipe Trust has gone up, "bust," dissolved, etc. Its officers found they simply could not control prices, so the trust collapsed and manufacturers are making their own prices.

The ice harvest seems as far off as ever Housekeepers sadly reflect that what they save in coal bills this winter, on account of the mild weather, they will have to spend for ice next summer. Aaron Claffin, head of a wholesale shoe at New York that does an annual

business of from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000, and brother to H. B. Cisslin, the wholesale dry goods man, is dead. Mrs. Lucy Tinnuson, rich, socially prominent, 80 years old, and in feeble health, is on trial for the third time at Olathe, Ks., charg-ed with poisoning her husband by mixing arsenic with his medicine in 1887.

Mrs. Hannah Southworth, in jail awaiting ial for the murder of Ster has passed to a higher tribunal than earth can afford. She died in jail on the 7th.

The Eiffel tower at Paris seems to have set towers. There are 249 architects and 49 engineers at work on lans for a tower to be erected on the banks of the Thames, England.

High winds at Brooklyn, N. Y., shook the The Hillsdale County Agricultural Society new Presbyterian church so that it crumbled paid \$1,903 in premiums this year, with a to pieces like an eggshell, demolishing in its

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FLINT RIVER HER For Sale

FOR TEN CHO

HOLST: Will sell cheap

FOR Registered Je Bismark of

Sire Caton's Lands

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school fur-hile drunk, of whiskey woman died

New Year's to happened, is concernant improved this city, so s of the city if time, and placed by a e & Smith.

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fall an adjoining tenement house. Two persons were killed, David and Mary Purdy, and five others hurt.

The question whether silk ribbon should pay 50 per cent duty as silk, or 20 per cent duty as trimmings has been settled on the 20 per cent trimming basis; and the government will have to repay about \$6,000,000 in duties collected on the silk basis, to the importers.

The grand lodge of Masons in Nebraska has adopted a rule which provides no saloon-keeper can become a member of that order, or remain in the order and continue the business. Prosecutions to eliminate the saloonists have been begun all over the State. Malcolm F. McLeod, mail carrier, started Malcolm F. McLeod. mail carrier, started with a companion to carry the mail from Nevada, Cal., to Washington, eight miles, was overcome by the cold, and though his companion got him within half a mile of the latter

place, and went for help, he was dying when the relief party reached him. The English syndicate which bought up the The anglish syndicate which cought of the St. Louis breweries will not have everything its own way after all. A new company with capital of \$300,000 has been organized, and a new plant is to be erected. So long as there are no restrictions to prevent other capitalists from engaging in the same bus ness compet-tion will "bust the trusts" in time.

Another disaster to be charged to the electric light wires. The Western Union Telegraph Company at St. Louis burned out on the 8th. The records were lost. The network of wires prevented the firemen from doing good work, as none of them would risk their lives by attempting to out the wires until the currents were turned off.

Laws formed for the good of the many often do injustice to the few. At Shelbyville, Ill, Mrs. Jane Axford was put in just because of failure to comply with the law requiring her to send her son to school. She is very poor, and the lad 'had to assist in earning the family living. The penalty was \$i and costs, which the woman could not pay, hence was sent to jall.

Jacob Pfetch, of Eric. Pa., superintendent of the motor car company of that place, claims to have invented a system of insulation claims to have invented a system or insulation which renders it possible to handle "live" electric wires with perfect safety. Pfetch gave an exhibition on the Stn, receiving a charge of 500 volts, sufficient to operate ten miles of electric road, with impunity. His invention is a secret, and will be patented.

Au 11-year-old boy, Clement Filint, son of a prominent attorney of San Francisco, commuted suicide by shooting himself with his father's revolver. He left school and remained away from home all night. In the morning his father had just left the house to notify the police when he saw the lad across the street and called to him. The boy ran into the hall of an adjoining house and shot

A bridge between Louisville, Ky., and Jeffersonville is in process of construction. On the 9th, just as the workmen were preparing to quit work, the caisson in which 18 men were at work suddenly disappeared in the river, leaving absolutely no trace of itself or the men employed in it. Four saved themselves by climbing the iron ladder, by which they had descended to work. The caisson settled in the quicksand, and is full of sand and water.

Judge W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who has served 29 years in Congress and was known as "the Father of the House," died at Washington on the 9th. His death was due to a cold contracted at Christmas, but he was afflicted by a cancer on the face which has grown so rapid y the past year that it would soon have caused his death. He was called "Pig-Iron Kelley" because of his ardent work for the iron industries of his native State.

wanke flour mills anyhow. The seven great mills there combined in an organization, to be operated as one immense incorporate concern, and the move is made to enable them to resist the threatened competition of the English syndicate which has secured Minneapolis mills. Milwaukee stands third in the United States as a flour-producing city, its output for 1889 being 1,265,833 barrels. The new corporation will have a capital of \$5,000,000 and an output of 1,590,000 barrels

Foreign.

Forty-two per cent of the population of ieuna have had the prevailing influenza. The King of Spain is dangerously ill, and should he die, it is believed the Republicans in Spain are prepared for a revolt.

The burial of the late Empress of Brazil occurred at Lisbon on Tuesday. The remains were interred in the Pantheon.

During 1889 65,000 persons emigrated from

Ireland, and 254,000 left Great Britain for other countries. A less number than for several years came to the United States.

Stanley's researches in Africa seem to prove that Victoria Lake is the largest body of fresh water on the globe. Lake Superior, heretofore granted that distinction, must take a back seat.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

Percheron stallion—imported or home bred. Low down with lots of bone and action; color, black; weight, 19 to 20 hundred. Would also buy a rew good mares. Stock raised by farmers

H. H. CHILDS.

Exile of St. Lambert 12.

A Magnificent Son of the Great Exile of St. Lambert.

Dam Pansy Litchfield, 18 lbs. 14 oz. in seven days. Color, light lemon fawn; dropped Jan'y 95th, 1887. Will be sold cheap or will exchange for registered Berkshire swine. Address WILLIAM H. ELLIOTT.

BERKSHIRES.

SOME ONE

was telling me, I don't remember who it was that you thought quite strong of buying a good well bred Berkshire sow and a young Berk boar well bred Berkshire sow and a young Berk boar, but nearly all breeders except Oliver, of Fitti, held prices up on this kind of stock beyond what are practic if at present low prices of pork. Well, what I wanted to say to you is this: We have still on hand a good collect in of Berkshire brood sows, and also a fine bunch of Berk boars, that will weigh from 50 to 75 lbs. each, and this month we will sell you a sow bred and throw in a boar pig; or we will sell you a pig and throw in a sow. Or, if you prefer, we will throw them both in at price of one. Boars of breeding age all gone. There is an end to all things.

E. P. OLIVER. For Sale Very Cheap.

One seven-eighths Percheron Stallion. six years old, sired it y Woodman's Duke. dam by Moro, grand dam by a pure bred Percheron. Can show some good stock from him. Also a number of good horses. Address E. E. DARLING, Paw Paw, Mich.

FOR SALE TEN CHOICE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COWS.

Will sell cheap for cash or approved paper. respondence will receive prompt attention. E. M. LEWIS,

RAISINVALLE, MICH FOR SALE

Registered Jersey Bull, two years old, Bismark of Marshall 19216. Sire Ca:on's Landseer 10818; dam Highland Girl 15992. A bargain. Address

E. J. KIRBY,



We mean exactly what we say. We have 146 Head Imported and Pure Bred Stallions and Mares, 6 French Coach Stallions, 36 Head of Grade Stallions and Mares, 20 Shetland and Exmoor Ponies, and 27 Head Registered Holstein Cattle, must be disposed of during this season, owing to changes in our business. If you think of buying write us (describing what you want) for our Catalogue and Prices, and we will convince you that it will pay you well to buy of us.

Island Home Stock Farm. SAVAGE & FARNUM, Detroit, Mich.



YOUNG CLYDESDALE STALLIONS coming three and four years old, will be sold at

LOW PRICES AND ON EASY TERMS. to make room for new crop. These horse were all bred by me, got by such importe sires as

Young Wellington (1564) and Sir Arthur Ingram (3187) and all out of Registered Imported Mares Having been bred in Michigan they are a acclimated and ready for immediate

JAMES M. TURNER, TO PREPARE FOR A

CHANGE IN MY BUSINESS 200 CLEVELAND BAY and SHIRE STALLIONS,

Three and five years old, and 50 pure bred mares, sound, vigorous and fully acclimated, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Must Be Sold During the NEXT THREE MONTHS An opportunity rarely offered to secure such high class stock at the prices and terms I am prepared to offer. Send for pamphlet giving full particulars. GEO. E. BROWN. Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.



At the recent American Horse Show i Chicago were awarded no fewer tha THIRTEEN PRIZES six of which were FIRSTS, being mothen were gained by any of our compettors. This victory is simply a repetition of previous years.

Two Hundred Stallions ow on hand, com; rising by all odds the rgest and finest collection of Britis raft Horses in America. Clydesdales and English Shires

a specialty. A few very choice Suffol Punch and Cleveland Bay Stalilor Remember that early buyers have the best selection. Address or call on

GALBRAITH BROTHERS, Janesville, Wis.

GREENVILLE, MONTCALM Co., MICH. J. S. & W. G. CROSBY, PROPRIETORS.

Clydesdale, Shire and Cleveland Bay Horses,

AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Berlin on Tuesday, of "la grippe." She was in feeble health and unable to resist the encroachments of the disease.

Shorthorn Cattle and Poland-China Hogs. Porty choice Shropshire Ram Lambs, 12 Imported Rams, and Imported and Home-Bred Ewes for sale. Four Imported Shire Stallions, two Imported Clydesdales and one Imported Cleveland Bay for sale. All registered in both English and American Stud Books.

SHORTHORNS.

A number of yearlings and buil calves for sale. Also stock bull Peri's Oxford 44536. Promp attention given correspondence.

J. F. SADLER & CO., LIVE-STOCK COMMISSION.

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y New York Central Stock Yards.

ROYAL OAK, MICH,

A Chance to Secure a Prize! STANDARD-BRED TROTTERS. BATES-BRED SHORTHORNS.

BERKSHIRE PIGS!

Teusha Grondie 5001, reusna Grondle 5001, will make the season of 1890 at Black Meadow for \$25, by the sea on without return privileges. Teusha Grondle was sired by Spartacus 1923, dam Juba by Belmont 64: c. d. Judith (d.m. of Hartford 2:224) by Mambrino Chie f 11. Spartacus by Almont 33; dam Queen Lizzie (dam of Ormond, 2:2746.) by Mambrino Chie f 11. Waterloo Duke 55th is at head of Shorthorn herd Sired by 7th Duke of Leicester 80169, dam Waterloo 50th by Duke of Brant 55478; g d. Waterloo 437d by 4th Duke of Clarence 28188, etc.

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"SHADELAND." The most Exten sive Pure Bred LIVE STOCK ESTABLISHMENT

comparing different cree Breeders and Importers of ydesdales, Standard Bred Trotters, French Drafts, Begish shires, Belgian Drafts, Suffolks, French Coachers, Cleveland Bays, Hackneys, Also, Dealers in Real Estate. llvdesdales.

other Establishment in the World offers such Advantages to the Purchaser, rices low. Terms ea.y. Visitors welcome. orrespondence solicited. Circulars free. POWELL BROTHERS,

Springboro, Crawford Co., Pa.

DOOR PRAIRIE LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION, Clydesdales and Cleveland Bays, ·DOOR VILLAGE, IND. STYLE, ACTION and QUALITY, bined with Good Pedigrees.

Please mention Michigan Farmer when writing.

Importations in June and Oct. Terms to suit Purchasers.

CALL AND SEE THEM. VIRGINIA FARMS and MIL SSOLD and exchanged. Free Catalogue.
B. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Richmond, Va.

Black Meadow Farm, CLEVELAND BAYS



HOME of the WINNERS We exhibited our horses at Michigau' State Fair, Detroit Exposition, and American Horse Show, Chicago, 1889, and

CAME AWAY AHEAD OF EVERYBODY winning a total of 40 premiums on 45 exhibits. **Our Stallions and Mares**

of all ages are for sale and are guaranteed to be sour d, reliable breeders, good disposition, wit fine color, style and action. TERMS MOST FAVORABLE. Cleveland Bay Horse Company PAW PAW, MICH.

LARGE

English Berkshires.

My boars won the highest prizes at the largest fairs in Canada, and at the Tri-State Fair at Toledo, Onio, in 1887; also first prize and diploma at the Michigan state Fair. In 1888 they won the first prize in class and the diploma for best of any age. At the Wisconsin State Fair they won every first and sweepstakes they were entered for (two firsts and two sweepstakes.) in 1889 at the Michigan State Fair my hogs won every first prize they were showed for and there were five herds in competition, such as J. W. Hibbard's and others. First on yearling boar; first and second on boar under one year; first and second on boar under one year; first and third on yearling sows; first and second and third on yearling sows; first and second on sows under one year; and the diploma for the best boar any age. I don't show my hogs at the small fairs, but they have won the highest honors at the largest fairs in the world and they have always had strong competition. B. N. COOLEY,

COLDWATER, MICH WANTED. A partner with about \$5,000 to invest in a well established ranch in Nebraska.

E. M., MICHIGAN FARMER Office.

CATTLE .- Snorthorns.

A GRICULTURAL COLLEGE FARM, Agri-

Shorthorn Cattle MICHIGAN BREEDERS

MERINO SHEEP The Shorthorn herd on this farm was never in better shape than at present.

Lord Hilpa 63417 and Imp. Barrington Barringtonia AT HEAD OF HERD!

Several Choice Young Bulls for Sale, Ready for Service this spring. ALSO A FEW CHOICE FEMALES.

MERINO SHEEP. Flock of over one hundred breeding ewes yearlings and lambs of both sexes for sale.

Visitors always welcome. If you canno come and look over the stock write for particu-lars. Address W. E. BOYDEN.

SELECT HERD Bates Cattle! C. E. WAKEMAN, Pontiac, breeder of ShortChina hogs and Hampshire Down sheep. Stock of each for sale. Correspondence promptly answered.

SANDWICH, ONT.

The herd consists of Oxford, Duchess. Thorndale Rose, Barrington, Wild Eyes Kirklevington, and Red Rose Families. Farm across the Detroit River, immediately posite the Exposition grounds. Call upon or

WM. WRIGHT, Proprieter, 35 Fort Street West, Detroit. Three young bulls, a Thorndale Rose, Barrington and Wild Eyes for sale on reasonable terms.

OAK HILL STOCK FARM,

C. E. LOCKWOOD, - Proprietor. WASHINGTON, MACOMB CO., MICH.

Clydesdale Horses. Young Contest No. 6408, Vol. 10, at the head of stud. The first premium horse at the Michigan State Fair five years in succession.

American Merino Sheep of Atwood stock, descended from flocks of L. P. Clark, Edwin Hammond and W. R. Sanford.

Berkshire Hogs f the most fashionable families.

C. F. MOORE, ST. CLAIR, MICH.,

GRAND DUKE OF AIRDRIE 62933.

FOR SALE.

Hulls, heifers, cows and calves of choice milk-ing strains and sired b high-bred buils. For particulars address

HEREFORDS

I have a few choice young

Bulls and Heifers for Sale

OF FINE BREEDING.

Prices reasonable. Catalogue furnished on application. Call upon or address

FOR SALE

SHORTHORN BULLS.

Sired by Lord Kirklevington of Eric 44:82, 15 to 18 months old. These are fine individuals and will be sold cheap.

POULTRY FARM,

A large and thoroughly equipped establishmen

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

Yearling Shorthorn bull Barrington of Sharon (a Rose of Sharon), and the three year old heifer Maggle Cahill (Vol. 34), bred in Kentucky by D. A. Gay, a Henrietta. The bult was bred by W. C Wixom, red in color, and stred by his Barrington bull. For particulars address

MOUND SPRING BREEDING FARM

J. W. HIBBARD, Proprietor.

BENNINGTON. SHIAWASSEE COUNTY, MICE

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE.

of improved breeding and unexcelled individuality; my herd baving won more prizes at the leading fairs of Michigan in the past four year than any other, having been shown at all of the leading fairs, and all stock shown has been breeding the man of the page of the stock of the page of the page

JOHN P. SANBORN,

SUMMIT 1890

C. F. R. BELLOWS,

YPSILANTI, MIOR

EDMUND HAUG.

Campau Building, Detroit

PORT HURON, MICH.

B. J. BIDWELL.

Teoumseh, Mich.

WM. STEELE,

Young stock of both sexes for sale

Victoria Duchess,

Constance,

Craggs,

OHN C. SHARP, "Hillside Farm," Jackson.
Breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China swine. Families: Peri Duchess, Rose of Sharon, Young Mary, Gwynne, Victorias, etc., with the straight Rose of Sharon bull, "Sharon Duke of Bath No. 64449" at head of herd. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Bates and Bates Topped

Young Mary,

Moss Rose,

OHN McKAY, Romeo, Macomb Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young balls and helfers for sale. Correspondence solicited. Represented by the following families: DAVIDSON Tecumseh, Lenawee County, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. A few choice young females for sale. Also some young buils. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. Herd headed by Perl Duke 2d, and consists of Young Mary, Rosabella and Phyllis families. Barrington, Place,

N. HAYES, Eldorado Stock Farm, breeder of Shorthorns of the Young Mary, Phyllis, etc., families. Young animals for sale. Also breeder of Norman Percheron stock with imp. Eldorado at the head of the stud. Correspondence solicited. P. O. address Muir Ionia Co. dily and other high bred sorts. At the head of the herd being the flue Duke bull

SNOW & SON, Kalamazoo, breeders of SNOW & SON, Kalamazoo, breeders of Young Marys, Phillis, etc., headed by the Bates bull Peri Duke 3d 82644. Young stock for sale. Correspondence promptly answered. SHORT HORNS

OHAFFEE, Byron, Shiawasee Co., breede of Shorthorn cattle, Merino Sheep and Poland China swine Al stock recorded. Stock for sale

H. ELLINWOOD, Hose Corners, P. O. address Fentonville, Genesee Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. n26 26 J. BARTOW, East Saginaw, Mich., breeder of Shorthern cattle. Stock of all ages for sale. Inspection of the herd invited. Correspondence promptly answered.

WILLOW CREEK HERD OF SHORThorns. Stock for sale of good families and individual merit; Gwynne, Young Mary and Phyllis. Prices reasonable and to suit the times. O. R. Pattengell, Plymouth, Mich.

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MITH BROS. Eagle, Mesdow Brook herd of Jerseys. Stock of the highest quality and of the best strains. Houdan chickens. *30-1;

W. J. G. DEAN, Hanover, high-class Jerseys, of the Rioter-Alphea and Grand Dure Alexis strains. Pedro Star 11336, son of Petro 1187, at the head of the herd. Registered Merino Sheep. The breeding of BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS and SILVER WYANDOTTES a A very fine stock on hand for fall and winter sales, at reasonable prices. Circulars sent on application. Address Galloways. GALLOWAY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION of the State of Michigan. President, Thos. Wycoff, Davisburg; Vice-President, L. B. Townsend, Ionia; Secretary and Treasurer, C. T. Wickes, Stanton. Choice receyded stock for saile. Correspondence invited.

Holstein-Friesians.

J M. STERLING. Monroe, breeder of pure Holstein-Friesian cattle. Stock for sale, Cor-respondence and personal inspection solicited. W. SEXTON, Howell, mporter and breed-er of thoroughbred Hoistein-Friesian Cattle. Stock farm, three miles south.

G. HART, Lapeer, breeder of Percheron Ru, and Standard-bred Trotting horses; Devon Galloway and Hereford cattle; Merino sheep and Cheshire hogs. All steek registered. Farm adtoining city limits; residence, and breeding and sale stables in the city. Come or write me.

HORSES.

leading fairs, and all stock shown has been bred by me.

SHORTHOENS—The following families are repre-sented in our herd: Oxford Vanquish, Young Phyllis, Adelaide, etc.

American Merinos—Sheep of approved breed-ing. Individual merit a specialty. Personal In-spection invited. Correspondence solicited.

All stock recorded and guaranteed as repre-sented. MATKINS STOCK FARM, Birmingham,
Mich., Shetland Ponies. Exmoor Ponies.
High class Jersey cattle.
Small Yorkshire swine. Stock for sale. Address
G. A. WATKINS, 18 McGraw Building, Detroit, SHEEP.-Merinos.

A. WOOD, Saline, breeder of thorough bred Merino sheep. A large stock always on hand. Also Poland-China hogs; herd started from those of B. G. Buel, of Little Prairie Ronde and G. F. Harrington, of Paw Paw.

BURLINGAME & SON, Byron, Shiawas-see Co.. breeders of registered Merino sheep of rich blood; also Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

Pawamo, Ionia Co., breeder and dealer in improved American Merinos. All stock regis-tered and descended from Vermont flocks. Also registered Poland-China swine. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

A GRICULTURAL COLLEGE FARM, Agridular Cultural College. Mich., breeds Shorthorns of the following named families: Victoria Duchess, Kirklevingtou, Van Metre and Flat Creek Young Mary, Princess, Rose of Sharon and Harriet. Fennel Duke 2nd of Side View 69731 heads the herd. Also Shropshire Sheep, and Poland China Swine Stock for sale. Address Prof. E. Davenfort, Supt. of the Farm. GEO. W. STUART & SON, Grand Blanc,
breeders of pure Clark and other
families of Atwood Merinos. Rams in use,
Luck 427, Deacon Jr., (G. W. S. 403), and Luman
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POULTRY.

POULTRY.

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I began breeding Poland-Ch na swine in 1885.

My purchases have all been from the herd of L.

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I have extra good young boars and sows, all stre by the boar Star of the West 15703, which has proved an extra sure stock hog. He was stred by the noted boar Lawrence's Hoosier Tom 3933, ohio Record, and which I have recently sold to head the herd of B. O. Williams, Prospect, Marion Co., Ohio. The pigs I offer are large and growthy, in good shape for business, and out of an extra good lot of sows. They will be sold at erry reasonable prices. Write at once for particulars.

I have also two young Shorthorn bulls for sale, fit for service, one sired by Fennel Duke of Sideview 2d. at the head of the Agricultural College herd, and the other by my oull Duke Royal.

Royal.

Also a few good yearling Merine rams, unregistered but well bred and heavy s earers.
I sheared from 87 sheep last spring 1,239 lbs. of



MUCKLE-MOUTH MEG.

Frowned the Laird on the Lord; "So red-handed I catch thee? Death doomed by our law of the Border!

We've a gallows outside and a chiel to despatch

Who trespasses-hangs; all's in order.'

He met frown with smile, did the young English gallant;

Then the Laird's dame: "Nay, husband, I beg! He's comely; be merciful! Grace for the gal-

lant-If he marries our Muckle-Mouth Meg!"

"No mile wide mouthed monster of yours do I marry: Grant rather the gallows!" laughed he.

Foul fare kith and kin of you-why do you "To tame your fierce temper :" quoth she.

"Shove him quick in the Hole, shut him fast fer a week;

Cold, darkness and hunger work wonders; Who lion-like roars now mouse fashion will squeak,

And 'it rains' soon succeeds to 'it thunders.'

A week did he bide in the cold and the dark-Not hunger, for duly at morning In flitted a lass, and a voice like a lark

Chirped, "Muckle-Mouth Meg still you're

Go hang, but here's parritch to hearten ye " Did Meg's muck'e mouth beast within some

Such music as yours mine should match it or No frog jaws! So tell folk, my winsome!"

Soon week came to end, and, from Hole's door Out he marched, and there waited the lassie You gallows, or Muckle-Mouth Meg for a

Consider! Sky's blue and turf's grassy; "Life's sweet; shall I say ye wed Muckle-Mouth

"Not I," quoth the stout heart; "too eerie The mouth that can swallow a bubblyjock's egg;

Shall I let it munch mine? Never, Dearie! " Not Muckle Mouth Meg? Now, the obstinate

Perhaps be would rather wed me!" Ay, would he-with just for a dowry your

4. I'm Muckle Mouth Meg," chirruped she. comphen so-so-to-so-" as he kissed he

"Will I widen thee out till thou turnest From Margaret Minnikin Mou', by God's grace, To Muckle-Mouth Meg in good earnest!

-Robert Browning

WHAT THE WINDS BRING.

Which is the wind that brings the cold? The north wind. Freddy, and all the sno And the sheep will scamper into the fold When the north begins to blow. Which is the wind that brings the heat?

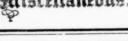
The south wind, Katy, and corn will grow And peaches redden for you to eat When the south begins to blow.

Which is the wind that brings the rain? The east wind, Arty, and farmers know That cows come shivering up the lane When the east begins to blow.

Which is the wind that brings the flowers The west wind, Bessy, and soft and low The birdies sing in the summer hours

When the west begins to blow. - Edmund Clarence Stedman

Aliscellaneous.



WAS SHE IN EARNEST

"Hullo, stranger! might you be looking

The man who had been addressed-a goodlooking young fellow, wearing a costly overcoat, and bearing in his hand a traveling bag -turned as the words were spoken and saw behind him a heavily built, elderly man of the farmer sort, who carried in his hand a long whip, and wore a broad-brimmed felt nat well pulled over his eyebrows.

"Am I looking for somebody?" he repeated. "Yes, sir. I'm looking for Mr. Mark Mellish. He was to meet me here and take me down to his place. I've been walking that station platform for a full hour, an I the sun is going down and I have noidea where

I am. And I-" Here he paused, evidently thinking it best not to utter the remainder of his sen-

" Mellish had good reasons for wanting to meet me," he added. "I'm beginning to think that he never got my telegram. Have you a hotel or tavern hereabout?"

"Nothing but the boarding house at the mines," said the farmer; "and when you've got there you are at Mellish's. But if you're Mr. Nelson Noble, then -"

"I am," interposed the young man,

"Then," proceeded the farmer, "I've come to fetch you, and you haven't any need of a hotel."

"Good," cried young Noble, "this great grand, stony country of yours, with its bald hills and nothing growing, gives a man from Connecticut a feeling of having got into the giant's country as 'Jack-of-the-Beanstalk' did. Your depot master trotted home awhile ago, saying that there were no more trains until to-morrow, and it's going to be a deucedly gloomy night. The idea of spending it here was unpleasant-in fact, I was

"And yet you couldn't be among honester people," said the farmer; "'tisn't like your big cities, where there is robbers and bunko men and pickpockets, as I've heard tell, and traps sat for you everywhere. You'd find every man a brother here."

getting nervous over it when you spoke to

"Very likely," replied Noble, with a laugh; "however, I'm glad you came for me,

"Smith, you can call me," said the old man, "and we might as well be off; my wagon is in the holler there. The horse is acting queer, and I wouldn't give him the pull up hill. Any baggage, Mr. Noble ?"

"Only this," ans wered Noble, with a swing of the traveling bag. "I'm only going to stay over night," and he followed Mr. Smith all the same. over the rocky road and down a steep slope until they reached the spot where a covered wagon, drawn by a bony old white horse,

"You sit inside out of the draught," said Smith, "seein'you've got chilled at the depot. The wind is kinder keen."

"Thank you," Noble answered, and. shortly, finding the old man indisposed to talk, he fell asleep under the dingy canopy

and slept until the sudden stopping of the wagon and loud shouts from the driver arous-

chin on a level with the sill.

live. Come. I want you to."

Your name is Noble, isn't it ?"

said the girl.

Noble, carelessly.

" Yes." said the young man.

said the girl-"uncle and Sam."

murder they've planned to do."

"Murder !" gasped Noble.

"What makes you think so?"

"I've heard them talking about you,"

"Oh, they're mistaken, Middy," said

" Mr. Noble," said the girl, "I'm risking

my life to tell you this. Uncle and Sam are

heard, that makes me sick to think of, I've

"They know all about you," said Middy.

"Last week they robbed the mail; they've

done that before; but this time they got a let-

ter from you, and know just what you've

got there"-and she named the sum correct-

to take it to the Mellishes. So he knew when

you were coming-Mr. Mellish didn't. There

was no accident; the horse isn't dead; that

was all a trick; Sam took him home. It was

just to get you here. After a while uncle

will come up to give you some hot drink-

it's full of laudanum-don't take it-pretend

to. When you are sound asleep Sam and

uncle mean to kill you, ank keep the money.

He stared at her, half believing her, half

A moment more and Smith came up the

"Thank you," said Noble. "Just what I

was wishing for. Can you give me some-

Smith grunted and went to the further

As he turned his back Nobie emptied his

"The right kind of stuff," he said.

Then Smith went down the stairs, and on

shed. As he dropped to the ground a girl's

Not a word was spoken, not a moment was

dows of which lights were glowing, was vis-

" I hat's Mellish's," said the girl. "Go and

ring the bell, and get in as quick as you

She uttered this between quick gasps, for

"And you-you must come with me-you

"Wretches?" repeated the girl. "Why,

with lies, stranger, to get rid of you. I

a fool of you -1 just like to fool city fellows.

Nobody was going to hurt you. Good night,

She was off, laughing as she ran, and

Noble walked up to the house in a state of

Was the girl speaking the truth now, or

The surprise of the Mellishes at his arrival.

and the fact that they had not received either

letter or telegram made him lean to the lat-

ter conclusion, but that night he held his

peace. Time enough, he thought, to tell his

That night he dreamed of Middy. Her

deer-like gaze was upon him, her hands up-

lifted in supplication; and he awakened to

think of her. The tinkle of the breakfast

bell took him downstairs with his mind still

full of her, and through the day, which he

spent at the mines, she still haunted him.

It was three o'clock when a horseman

"Terrible work over yonder!" he said.

pointing toward the valley. "That girl at the

last night. They found her on the kitchen

say-and old Smith and Sam are nowhere to

"They have murdered her !" cried Noble

for saving his life with her own; and now he

Judge Lynch ruled in that land in those

sought and found the murderers was

Alas! it could not restore pretty Middy

o life, and stil, though many years have

lown, her great dark eyes haunt Nelson

Noble's soul, and he breathes a sigh to h

To those wishing roses, hardy plants, built

and seeds for home planting, we cordially

ecommend the old reliable house of The

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re admitted to be the largest rose growers

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pages, handsomely illustrated, describes and

ells how to grow more than two thousand

arietles of the newest and choicest roses

nent in this paper, and address The Dingee &

had she spoken it beneath the window?

can't go back to those wretches!" Noble

the pace had been too rapid for a woman,

corner, where some old garments hung.

stairs with a steaming glass in his hand.

"A nightcap, stranger," he said.

sleep with my head low."

glass out of the window.

ible upon an elevation.

and she was spent.

you goosygander !"

ntter bewilderment.

ale in the morning.

said.

Thank you."

"Great heavens, is it possible?"

There! I swear it."

"Then uncle got your telegram offering

"there you are, eh ?"

per.

"Well, Middy," he said, fancying this

"Yes, I'm here," said the girl in a whis-

"I want you to come down and go with

me-I will show you where the Mellishes

"I'll go in the morning, Middy," said

"Morning," said the girl, "will be too

"Lift the sash and put your head

only another outcome of a lack of good sense,

"What's the matter ?" he cried, thrusting his head through a rift in the awning, and from the shadows beyond-for night had fallen while he slept-Smith's rough voice

Darn it all ! the horse has done it at last. He's dead as a door nail, and you can't get to the mines to-night, stranger, nohow you can fix it."

"Let me look at the animal," said Noble. Perhaps he's not dead."

"I know more about horses than you do," said Smith, "if you'll excuse my saving it. I'll have to ask you to stop at my place tonight. I'll borrow a team tomorrow and take you up to Mellish's."

"You are very good," said Noble. "Personally, I am not in haste, but Mr. Mellish had good reasons for wishing to see me tonight; he should have sent a better horse for

"Oh, that's my horse," said the farmer, laughing. "He gave me the job to fetch you. Guess he had reasons for not sending folks from his place. Well, losses are to be expected, I suppose. This way, stranger; I'll take hold of you. I know the way in the dark."

And shortly Noble found himself emerging from the darkness of the starless night into a little area of yellow light that fell from a lantern swinging before the porch of a shabby

looking house. As Smith, with the freedom of the owner of the place, flung open the door, Noble caught sight of the figure of a girl of seventeen, who sat crouched upon the hearth before a blezing fire.

The girl was a handsome creature; and as she sprang lightly and alertly to her feet, Noble saw that she owed nothing to the assistance of dress. Her hair was cut short like a boy's; her dress was a faded calico, made without rekard to the fashion, and her shoes were the roughest specimens of the cobbler's art.

She stood in the blaze of the firelight and looked at them with great, dark eyes that reminded Noble of those of a stag at bay.

fancying her mad, and, with a motion of her "Brought home company, Middy," said the man, with an air of jollity. "Set suphand, she disappeared from the window. per as soon as ye can, for we're starved. Mighty plain doin's you'll find here, stranger; but you'll have to stand it."

Then he marched out of the room. Noble sat down upon a splint-bottomed thing to make my pillow higher? I can't chair near the fire, and looked at the girl. She stood staring at him. Evidently the advent of the stranger had alarmed her. A curious feeling of awkwardness came over the young man. Middy, as her father had called her, was too old to be spoken to caressingly, as though she were a child, and too unformed to greet him as a woman would.

He compromised the matter by smiling; in return she frowned. "I am afraid I intrude," said the young man, gently.

"Well," said the girl, "if truth is to be old, I don't want you here. Why don't away toward a road which lay like a gray you go on up to Mellish's? Your legs ribbon amid the darkness of rock and stuntseem long enough to walk it. You'd get a ed brush. decent supper there. I could tell you how to go."

ost. At last the roaring of a rapid stream The idea that the girl was half-witted ocwas heard and they crossed a bridge. After that the stunted pines grew thicker, the road ascended, a few houses appeared;

"Oh, I'll go early tomorrow, Middy," said, jestingly.

"For my part," answered Middy, wouldn't stay at all where I wasn't want-

"The prettiest idiot that I ever saw,"

thought Noble. He turned toward the fire and began to

stir the coals with a long poker. Meantime he kept his traveling bag between his feet. Heavy steps were heard going about overhead.

The girl began to set the table. Soon she aaid: "You'll have to move. I'm going to

Then he left the fireside and walked to the window, carrying his bag with him. The didn't want you bothering round. I've made

girl looked over her shoulder at him. "You haven't a bit of pride," she said, 'or you'd get out of a place where your very victuals are begrudged you. There's the door, and straight along the footpath is the road. Go to the left and keep on to Mellish's. Maybe they want you there."

Just then the feet of the elderly man were heard upon the rough steps that led from the garret, and he appeared smiling. "I've fixed you up a bunk, stranger," said

ne. "Guess you can put up with it for one

"You are very kind," said Noble. afraid I'm giving you trouble." "Not a bit of it," replied Smith. "I got

you into this fix through the horse dying-I'm bound to see you out of it." Noble laughed. The old man sat down near the table, to which he summoned his guest when the

meal was ready; and shortly a younger man came in, nodded, and took his seat. "My son, stranger," said Smith, as hedid

so. But all Noble's efforts to make talk were fruitless, and soon after supper he decided to go to bed. "All right. Early to bed is said to b good for folks," remarked the elder man.

floor, a horrible sight-killed with an ax, they He lighted a candle and preceded his guest up stairs. A hammock swung between two beams; a couple of blankets and a pillow were arranged in it. The broken window let in the damp night air. Bunches of herbs and ropes of onions dangled from the hooks in the beams.

"Sleep well," said the old man, and de scended the stairs again. Noble placed his portmanteau under the

pillow of the hammock and sat down on an old box. He was vexed by not having reached the mines that night, for his mission was to bring a sum of money which Mellish had borrowed at easy interest to tide over a sea son of trouble.

It was in small bills, and the men were have been paid from it at sunset. Its delay might cause something like a riot. It was not his fault, but it was annoying

"The best thing I can do is to sleep and forget it," he said, and had pulled off his cravat and collar, when a whisper fell upo

his ear: hardy plants, bulbs and seeds, and is sen "Come here," said a voice; "come to the free to all who write for it. See advertise window!" and he saw, appearing mysteri ously at the broken pane, the girl's brown face " Come softly." and great deer-like eyes. she said, "come quick !"

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure bilious and nervou He went to her. She had climbed upon

shed beneath the window and stood with her THE ROMANCE OF A DINNER.

"The greatest dinner that I ever helped about," said Aunt Hannah, with a flutter of her immaculate cap strings, as she finished wiping the dishes and replaced the dinner service in the corner cupboard, was the Lafavette dinner, as we always called it afterwards. I never see this blue set without thinking of it, for mother used it the first time that day, and the distinguished Frenchman ate from one of these very plates, and he ate as if he were hungry, too, and praised all of the dishes as he was in duty bound. I shall never forget the time."

late. I'm not foolish; I'm talking sense. "Tell us about it. Aunt Hannah, won't you? What you had for dinner and all? "You've got a lot of money in that big,' Mother always said the blue set had a history, but I never knew what it was."

"It was in 1825, well nigh sixty-five years ago," Aunt Hannah went on, "and I was twelve years old that very June. We had been expecting him (the marquis) for several days; he had been in Concord ever since the 22d, and we had a man there who was to let us know when he was to start, so that we shouldn't be taken unawares, for we were all I've got, and many a dishonest thing I've determined to show our patriotism in honor of the man who had helped George Washingheld my tongue about. But this is the first ton win the independence of our country. And among other things we were going to have a big dinner.

> "Well, the night before, just about sundown, the man came galloping into the village with the announcement that the marquis would start the next morning at eight o'cleck from Concord. You can hardly imagine what a stir the news made in our little village. Everybody was at once making arrangements for the event. The minister's wife came to our house to see what mother was going to do. It seems that there was a committee of women appointed to see to the furnishing of food and the setting of the tables and mother and Mrs. Wellman were on the committee. Mother said right off that she should prepare some hot victuals: if any one wanted to bring cold victuals they might, but she shouldn't for one. Mrs. Wellman thought as mother did, and said she should go home and heat the brick oven

"'I shall have things all ready and hea ours early in the morning,' said mother, who was already picking over her beans so as to put them to soak over night. I helped her we picked over a good half bushel, I remember. Enoch, my older brother, was sent up to Mr. Thompson's store after some pearl ash, what you call saleratus now. But he came back without any, as the trader was out of the article. 'I won't borrow,' declared mother, so she built a fire in the fireplace and we children cleaned a corner of the hearth and burned corn cobs on the ho bricks till we had a flaky heap of cob ashes These mother took and steeped in water till the instant Noble, with his portmanteau all the dirt had settled, then poured off the slung over his shoulder, was out upon the clear l'quid into a gallon glass bottle, when she had something that was nearly as good hand caught his wrist, and he was hurried as boughten pearl-ash.

"It was eleven o'clock when we went to bed that night, and we were up the next morning at four. The oven wood had been prepared and placed in the big brick oven ready to touch off, and it was roaring good when I was delegated to 'pile on the wood,' which was not play, I tell you. After two hours of hot fire I announced that 'the black was a large one of some pretensions, in the win- all off,' and Enoch shoveled the coals out and I swept the oven with a new hemlock room. Then with the aid of a long-handled crook mother stowed away the beans and bread; there were ten big pots of beans and six of brown bread. Later she put in a dezen pies, a couple of dowdy puddings, and a loat of dynbread, as we called it, a rich, plain

"We had spoon victuals-soup, bean por ridge, or pudding and milk-for breakfast, and father ate before the rest of us, for he was a member of Capt. Currier's company they're not wretches. Uncle's an honest and had rode off on White Dan, our driving man, Sam's another. I've been stuffing you and work horse, to meet lafayette and escort him along the route. I can remember watching his martial figure as he went down the road and wishing that I was a man so that I could ride like that and show my respect to the hero. But I had other work to do, and so had mother, too. Enoch was busy with a lot of other boys erecting an arch over the street, which was decorated with roses and other flowers that the girls made into bouquets and garlands, and the boys tied on

"Beyond this arch, in front of the church on the green, the men had built a long table of boards which was covered with webs of tow and linen brought out from some of the housewives' laundries. They looked white and clean, and all the good housekeepers in the village brought out their best ware, and I must say that I never saw a better display of crockery. This blue set in the closet wasn't such a sight behind the rest either: anyway they concluded it was handsome than the minister's wife's, and it was placed rode up to the Mellish door with horror in his at the head of the table, so you see Lafavette must have used one of the plates, for ther

hasn't been one of them broken." "How many plates were set, aunt?" ask Smiths'-Middy, his niece-was murdered ed sister Nelly.

"I think, I am quite sure, there were over 200. There was a show of them, I tell you, and didn't we get tired washing them and clearing up after the dinner! There was another table, too, a small one, where they For now he knew that her warning had had cold victuals, and any one who did not peen an honest one, and that she had paid have a seat at the long table could help them selves. You see nearly the whole town was out, and we didn't know how many the vengeance of those who there would be in the general's suite and es-

> "Early that morning while the beans and bread and pies were baking in the brick oven, we fried a lot of doughnuts in a shall low, wide-mouthed bail kettle swung out on the crane over a good fire. We fried a good half bushel, and to close with mother let me fry a plate of real Datch crullers which I made all myself-my first cooking experience by the wholesale. We found the recipe in an old manuscript recipe book of the date of 1788, which grandmother must have brought from New York when she married grandfather. I can remember just how it read

" 'Take of buttermilk one-half a cup and two cups of muscavado, a piece of sweet but ter as large as a walnut, a teaspoonful of salt, and a tablespoonful of ground cass (cinnamon), just as much wheaten flour as will make a running dough; roll it even, not above a pie thickness, cut in strips which tie over in lover's knots; have a skillet with with sweet, home-made lard, and when the fat is hissing het, fry your crullers.' I learned every word of it so that I could repeat it. There wasn't a word said about pearlash or saleratus thoug, and as I was afreid they would be heavy, I just put in a teaspoonful of mother's home-made pearlash, and I had some of the handsomest looking doughnuts you ever set eyes on. Wasn't I proud of that plate of crullers, all my own work without a bit of help! Mother told me that I might keep them warm in the oven and present them to Gen. Lafayette with my own hands

" Enoch was sent down the road to report as soon as he caught the first glimpse of the procession. It was after 12 o'clock when he rushed in shouting, 'They are coming! They are just below Deacon Watson's and I saw Lafayette, mother!'

the occasion.

"Wasn't there scampering then, hurry was no name for it! Mother had her beans and bread out in no time, and Enoch and I helped her carry them out to the table. I tell you it was a sight, that loaded table.

"Well, by the time everything was on the table, the marquis and his company had arrived and everybody was stretching forward to get a good look at Lafavette. There was a great bustle and a good deal of hurrahing. and after a little time Squire Woodman made an address of welcome and several of the older girls sung a song. Then the general got out of his carriage and shook hands with everybody and kissed all the babies very gallantly."

"Tell us how he looked, aunt. Was he large or small, and was he handsome? I have seen his picture, of course, but a portrait never gives us any idea how a man looks.'

"I shouldn't call him handsome, by any means, though he might have been so when he was younger, but his seventy years gave him a majesty and dignity that was more effective than mere beauty. Leaning on a staff, memento of bloody Brandywine, great frame, massive head, ears exceeding in spread common mortals, eyes radiant as a sunbeam, and the sweetest smile in the world, genial, yet grand of mien, he moved among the throng, friend and companion of all. Especially did he have a kind word for time and give place to a feeling of exultation

an old soldier, and there were two or three of those present, though but one of them had | in this, for I can say with the utmost canever seen the illustrious man before. This one was a little squat, eccentric person, who had a funny, squeaking voice, Just as La- whom I have abused by importuning them favette was about to sit down he rushed up to buy have always cut me deeply, even and grasped the visitor's hand, whining out, | though I disguised my feelings at the time. How d'ye do, Gineral Lafayette? I thought know'd ye. We were at Monmouth together.'

"The marquis shook his hand warmly with his gental smile, and said something about Monmouth being a hot battle. When Parson Wellman said grace the general powed his head very low and his face grew grave. I think he must have been thinking of the old times and the many sad though he relished the food set before him."

"But the crullers. Aunt Hannah, how sbout those? You have forgotten them."

"No, I had not got to them. The general te so plentifully of the beans, bread and pudding that I was half afraid he wouldn't care for the doughnuts at all, but I went and got them and carried the plate to him, thoug I blushed fearfully I can assure you. has a sewing machine. She answers "Yes," Said the general, 'What are these, my little girl ?

"'They are Lafayette crullers, sir,' I anwered. 'I fried them purposely for you.' "At this he smiled and thanked me, and took one of the crullers, and he ate three of good. Even though it is the same as he is then before he arose from the table. And we have called them Lafayette crullers ever since." - Boston Traveller.

A Driving Young Man.

"Talk about get up and get, with a dash of American nerve, I saw a good specimen of it yesterday," said Uncle Silas Bowerson to a New York World reporter. "A young man jumped on a Broadway car at Chambers street followed by a bootblack. With a curt, 'don't mind us' from the young man, the pootblack went to work on the young man's boots, while he pulled a writing tablet out of his pocket and proceeded to dash off a letter. 'Here, young fellow, you can't black your boots on the car,' exclaimed the conductor. 'Oh, but I must,' replied the young

man. 'Got to do it; case of emergency.' And as he handed the conductor the fare he whispered something in his ear that seemed to satisfy that official. "When we reached Prince street the

man's boots wore a patent-leather shine. He had four letters written, sealed in an envelope and addressed. Handing them to the bootblack, with a coin, he gave the boy directions where to deliver them and return with an answer. 'I'll be there at 4:45-just wenty minutes,' he said, looking at his watch, 'and you have just time to make it. Now gallop.' The boy left the car and disappeared on a run. The young man took a seat in the car, opened a grip, and taking out a clean pair of cuffs, collar, and white necktie put them on. He then took out a hair brush and pocket mirror, brushed his hair, put wax on his mustache, squirted some cologne on a fresh handkerchief, put a clove in his mouth, knocked the dust from his hat and clothing with a wisk-broom, and giving his cuffs a finishing jerk turned to the people in the car and said: 'Ladies and gentlemen, an apology is due you, and some explanation is likewise due myself. I don't wish to be considered fussy. I'm no dude, and I don't spend half my time before the looking glass, as you might infer. I'm a plain, practical, every-day sort of a chap from Bridgeport, Conn. In just twenty minutes by the watch I am to be married to the boss girl of New York city, barring none. My train was two hours late, but thanks to the conductor of this car and your own kind indulgence, I'll get there just the same.' And the people of the car thought he would."

ROCHESTER, July 13.

F. E. C. MEDICINE CO.: Gentlemen:-I have been sfflicted w kidney complaint for several years, and tried many remedies to no purpose, until I tried your F. E. C. Kidney Remedy, which has cured me. You can use my name or refer to me for its curative powers.

32 Marietta St.

The man who boasted that he was "as regular as the sun,' forgot that that luminary rises only twice in the year at the same time

CONFESSIONS OF A CANVASSER.

The Impudence of the Itinerary Profession, and Why it should Not be Permitted to Thrive.

If you can imagine the possibility of such thing being accomplished please write me down as a reformed canvasser. To be sure, I was never an old and hardened one, but, nevertheless, I have been a house to house if I wished to. And so I kept them ready for canvasser, one of the fiends whom housekeepers are crying out against, and one who sees the error of his ways. I guess it is the first case on record, and because I have realized the nature of my calling my late employer calls me a failure and says bitter things about me, even to disparaging my character for probity. Yet I sold as many goods for him as any man be ever employed, notwithstanding my repugnance for the business.

Two years ago I was a working jeweler, with little chance of making fair wages at my trade. In an evil hour I fell. I was persuaded to enter upon a life of sin by the honeyed words of a canvasser, who extolled my gift of gab and said that I could easily make \$10 a day by developing an iron gall and embarking in his line of business. He jingled his money at me, and completely won me over to his view of the wicked busi-

He persuaded me that it was perfectly legitimate to bluff defenseless women into purchasing rugs, clocks and other things on installments at twice their value. He convinced me that I had a perfect right to intrude upon the privacy of any family and force my goods upon anybody, no matter how unwilling they might be to listen. He taught me the trick of stepping into the doorway as soon as the door was opened, the stoby stare and parrot-like discourse with which to meet the flashing eyes of harrassed

A MISTAKEN TUTOR.

Under his tutelage I went into the business with the air of a veteran, believing his assurances that my natural repugnance to its debasing details would wear away in over my unparalleled cheek. He was wrong dor that I never felt anything like pride in my work, and the reproaches of women

I cannot understand how any strong man can exult in having held a front door with his big feet while pouring into the unwilling ears of a defenseless woman a lot of sense less twaddle about the merits of his sewing machines and the demerits of hers. It makes me sick to think of it. I never felt better treated in my life than I did when a little woman in Summer avenue collared me and bounced me out of the vestibule of her changes since. But he ate heartily, as house. I would rather dig ditches or break stone at Caldwell than go back to the busi-

agent! He rings a bell and when the front door is opened quickly takes a position so that it cannot be closed until he is through his harangue. If he has the luck to encounter the lady of the house he smirks and smiles, and in his softest tones asks if she and he asks what kind it is.

No matter what kind she says she has, he is in duty bound to insinuate that it is no selling he must suggest that the recent improvements, made since she bought hers, are invaluable and off r to take her machine for \$10 and sell her a new one for \$50 or more. If it is a rival machine, he asks, "Don't it run hard? Don't you find it noisy and constantly out of order?"

I admire a woman who firmly refuses to have anything to do with agents and canvassers, and tells them promptly to get out. I like the spirit of the woman who answers "None of your business" to the first question the sewing machine agent asks. If all women would treat the impudent canvassers and agents as they deserve to be treated the business would soon be broken up. I say impudent advisedly, for I realize that a house to house canvasser can be nothing else but impudent, no matter how polite he may be in making his advances. His presence is an impudent intrusion on the privacy of the family. He has no right in common law. He is a trespasser when he puts his foot on the bottom step of the porch or or the sill of the door. He is, in short, an intolerable nuisance, and should be abated by ordinance or legal enactment of the legisla-

In the big city there is no excuse for the existence of the peddler who goes from house to house. Aside from being a nuis ance to housekeepers he is an injustice to merchants who keep stores, pay rents and taxes and advertise their goods. The agent or canvasser is a peddler and nothing more, and he can easily be dispensed with if housekeepers will do their duty and save annoyances by refusing to buy anything except from legitimate business men at their stores.

A REMEMBERED TONGUE LASHING.

It will take a year or more to drive the pests out of the business, but it can be done in the city. In the country the peddler with his pack is more of a necessity than a nuisance, and people will go on encouraging him to the end of time. Every woman in the city has been more or less plagued by fluent agents selling or trying to sell everything from lamp burners to carpet sweepers or other labor saving devices. A woman without a servant may be called

to the door a dozen times a day by these peddlers of one thing or another, and an angel could not preserve her temper under the frequent trials housewives have to undergo. I remember that the worst tongue lashing I ever got was from a woman in Kinney street, who came to the door with dough on her hands and abused me roundly. By comparing notes at the effice I subsequently learned that she was the wife of one of the most successful and most pertinacious

agents in Newark. Even she had no sympathy with the business which gained her bread and butter. I am thankful that I am out of the business now, and sorry that I staid in it for a week. for I know now that my face is hateful to thousands of the best women in Newark. Horse car driving is a noble employment

compared with the "genteel" occupation of

canvassing. Men who employ canvassers will tell you that not one man in ten succeeds as a can-

vasser. Shall I tell you why? It is because

only one man in fifteen or twenty has the effrontery and impudence to stick to it. The young man with sensibilities soon beomes disgusted with the work. Not merely because he is unsuccessful for lack of impudence or "front," as the old ones call it, but because he has a heart in his bosom and is possessed of something like a conscience. I never put it to people that I had a wife and family depending upon my impudence for a living, but that was truly the case, and I am thankful now that they no longer have to do it. I doubt now that I could ever bring myself to jerk door bells again while there was a chance to earn an occasional half dollar by shoveling snow or coal. - Ex-Canvasser in Newark Sunday Call.

The American Home

Nothing strikes an observing American upon his first visit to Europe with greater force than the lack of those comforts and conveniences in the dwellings of even the wealthiest classes which in his own country are considered indispensable necessities. We are quick to seize upon the latest discoveries in science and the arts which can in any way render our homes more attractive or the cares of housekeeping less burdensome, while the more conservative Europeans are content to live as their fathers did before them, and would consider it a sacrilegious extravagance to tear up the floors or walls of their dwelling for the purpose of intro-

ducing steam or water pipes. The climate of England is damp and cold, but the almost universal way of warming is by open fireplaces of soft coal, which usually develop much more smoke than heat. Hot air or steam furnaces are practically unknown, and the only means of heating railway carriages is by cans of hot water placed upon the floor. Under favorable circumstance, these will sometimes prevent the soles of one's feet from freezing, but their influence rarely extends any further.

Only the very wealthiest persons abroad allow themselves the luxury of a private bathroom, and the idea of a set bowl with hot and cold water faucets in a sleeping chamber is a refinement of effeminacy and extravagance at which even a monarch would hesitate. The houses of London are provided with a tank, into which the water allowed to flow for a certain length of time every day, after which it is turned off, and there is no more to be had until the visit of the water company's official the next day. The "bedroom candle," to which such constant allusion is made in foreign novels, is no figure of speech, but a very disagreeable reality, for gas is rarely or never introduced into sleeping rooms. In a somewhat extended journey through Europe we cannot recall half a dozen instances where any other means of illumination was supplied than the wretched candle, which sometimes gave light enough to enable one to see how dark it really was. What would be thought of a first class American hotel which advertised as a special attraction to travelers the existence of a bath room inside its walls? and vat this is a common practice with European

hotels to this day. A modern American house, with all the recent improvements, is a most wonderful affair, and an inspection while being constructed gives one a good idea of the extent to which the arts and sciences are applied to minister to our comfort. The space between the walls is crowded with tubes and pipes of every description. Steam, gas, hot and cold water are carried to all parts of the building, speaking tubes and ventilating shafts are connected with every room, while great cables of insulated wire as large; as a ship's hawser, illustrate the manifold use to which electricity may be put. Call bells, automatic gas-lighting and incandescent lamps are only a few of these applications, and the day is not far distant when some simple forms of electric motor, to run the sewing machine and furnish a supply of power for many purposes, will be found in every first-class dwelling. As regards sanitary and drainage arrangements, their construction has be-

come a science in itself. Take it altogether, the American householder has no cause to regret his lot. A recent writer has said that in some things we are measurably behind the Europeans, but in many things we are immeasurably ahead of them, and in no respect is this more true

than in our domestic arrangements. It may be safely said that there is not a royal palace in all Great Britain or Europe which is as luxurious, or even as comfortable, as the houses of the average American of moderate means, and in no country in the world is the greatest blessing of lifehappy and comfortable home—so readily within the reach of all as in our own land. New York Mail and Express.

A Wife's Curiosity.

There is something in housekeeping that develops all the small curiosity of the people, says the San Francisco Chronicle. The elegant lady of society, when she owns a fine house, is not above commenting on the condition of the back yard of her neighbor's established ment, noticing the blinds or the front steps, or back windows, or who goes in and who goes out. I shouldn't wonde if even the millionaire's wife know how much milk the next door family takes and how much bread and is per feetly aware, by watching the butcher's boy, what they have for dinner.
"I am not a bit curious," the lady

said, "not a bit-and I don't care what my neighbors do; but that family opposite must use coal-oil all the time. "No," said the husband, "I see the gas burning now."

"Well, I don't care. They must burn about two gallons of coal-oil every day?" "What makes you think that?" "Well, the old man there goes out to the corner grocery with a coal-oil can

three times a day and brings it back full of oil." She worried her husband so much about this extraordinary fact, not because she was curious at all, but because she wanted to know, that at last, have ing a slight acquaintance with the old

man, he took the liberty to stop him one day and ask him about it. "Do you find coal-oil so much cheaper and more convenient than gas?" "No, we don't use coal-oil."

"And what do you-" "You mean this coal-oil can? That's all right. Don't give it away. I am only flying the duck, rushing the

growler. This is beer."

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"Ha, ha! a good joke. The the street leading ver the chain."

FAMILY JARS.

There's no excuse for family jars,

The wife insists on this or that,

A fickle, foolish falling out-

Tis selfishness our pleasure mars;

The husband differs-then a spat-

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Each other's foibles and forbear. Mr wife and I a plan devised Whereby all points are compromised; Though differences arise with us, We settle them without a fuss. And how much better 'tis to find One to the other's wish resigned. It matters not what I may say, We compromise-she has her way.

TEN GENTLE SAWBONES.

Scenes and Incidents in a Medical School for Women-Like the Boys, the Girls Have Their Fun-The Professor Quizzing Her Class.

A half-score of blooming young lady students, with Mother Hubbard aprons stretching from their necks to their dainty feet and large silk handkerchiefs tied about their heads like turbans, stood last night around a large marble-top table in one of the third-story front rooms of the Women's Medical College on North College avenue, says the Philacelphia Record. On the operating table, for such it was, lay the corpse of a woman with her glass-like eyes wide open and her face contorted in an expression of

The ten gentle "sawbones" who encireled the table ranged in years from eighteen to thirty, and a death-like silence pervaded the room. Bending well over the table and so close together that their turbaned heads touched, they were sagerly working over the lifeless body, their nimble fingers moving back and forth as if they were picking out nuggets of gold.

At the head of the corpse a chubbysheeked maiden, plump and short, with her hair done up pompadour style, and a beautiful opal ring on her left third finger, gazed long and hard at the ghastly features, trying to locate the various muscles about the face and head. There was not a sign of emotion or fear on the faces of the ten fair young disciples of Esculapius. An intense earnestness and curiosity possessed all of the budding physicians, and they went at their work with such expedition as to prove that they were in for business. In their left hands the girls all had pincers or forceps, and with a scalpel in the right hand they out boldly into the skin of the corpse, Muscles were grasped by the forceps and held high in the air. All the material surrounding them was then removed, until the muscles resembled a string of

When this was done the lady demonstrator, Dr. Elizabeth R. Bunting, who had been silently and critically inspect-ing the work of the dissection, ap-proached the head of the corpse, and, rapping on the marble top of the table with a pair of pincers, exclaimed:

The lady demonstrator then ques-tioned each of the students about the work. As she seized each of the muscles, inews, arteries and nerves Dr Bunting asked: "What is this? What is its function?

and frequently a big lump rose in her throat.

seizing hold of the pectoralis major, "please tell me what muscle this is and what are its functions?"

muscle she grew pale, shuddered, and, professor.

tittered.

the room.

Dr. Bunting then took her position at the head of the corpse and said: "The

ing, with a broad smile on his face, announced: "Girls, we have at present twenty corpses on hand. This will enable us to do considerable dissecting."

keep them as mementos of the old days

Affectation naturally counterfeits those excellencies which are placed at the greatest distance from possibility of attainment, and is to be always distinguished from hypocrisy, as being the art of counterfeiting those qualities which we might, with innocence and safety, be known to want.

afternoon," remarked Giles. "It seems young De Garry fell on his knees before her." "Ha, ha!" laughed Merritt. "That's her." "Ha, ha!" laughed Merritt. "That's a good joke. The poor fellow met her in the street leading her pet dog and he fell over the chain." AN ODD EXPERIENCE.

▲ Father Arrested for Kidnaping His Own Daughter.

How New York's Crack Detectives and Humanitarian Busy-Bodles Annoyed a Chicago Newspaper Man-A Night in Durance Vile.

clothes, silk hat and kid glaves, he was swell enough to make the young girl feel proud to be seen with him. The father was equally attracted by the bright face and manner of the child, and he felt he would like to take her to New York with him, where his business obliged him to go. The litte girl was of course

pearance was so much older than her about the hotel who had seen the "slick" looking man she came with did wrong began to grow. The proprietor of the hotel and his wife questioned the little maid and became all the more convinced there was something wrong. It seems that just at this time there going on about the country, and New York City was made a hiding place for the stealers and the stolen. Some

was under arrest for kidnaping.

influential friends in New York, but

the hour had arrived when business

men had gone home. He gave the

gun for them. Some were not to be

found at all and some lived miles away.

The father was therefore held in

a satisfactory guarantee of his honesty

and good character could be obtained.

and daughter had a jolly visit fogether

and the little girl was sorry to be

taken back to her New Jersey home,

but the father will never forget the

live under the same roof but never to

speak to each other. During all that

same table and entertained their friends

and no one ever detected the breach.

Recently Mr. Homer brought the matter

before the church brethren, who advised

a reconciliation and remarriage. Mr.

and Mrs. Homer have consented to ac-

Robert Collyer as a Book-Buyer.

which Robert Collyer made at the open-

ing of the Richard Sugden library, at Spencer, Mass.: "When I came to this

new world and had not heard as yet of that

library among the green lands, but must

have books on any terms, and the terms

were hard and the good wife watching

not the dollars, but the very cents, be-

cause they must all be saved to furnish the little house, I can well remember

how I bought a book one day for half a

dollar, far too big to smuggle into the

cottage, and hid it in the bushes, watched

my chances the next day, and got it in

Il safe and sound; and some days after,

when she caught me reading, and said:

'Where did you get that book, my dear?'

some time,' and then she only said: 'In-

deed!' for she was patient with me and

A bit from the genial little address

remarry.

cept this advice and will immediately

The

woman's society had been organ-ized to look after such cases, and to this society word was sent of the suspicious affair. Two or three of the members came at once and had a long talk with the girl. They asked where her home was and the girl told them She told them about her mother, but when speaking of her father she went into such raptures about his being "so nice" that, as she acknowledged she had not seen him for a good many been the only one to betray the slight-est emotion during the dissection. She sensation. They sent for a detective,

"Miss L." said the demonstrator,

As the bright-eyed miss looked at the

"Do you feel sick?" anxiously inquired the demonstrator, while the whole class

head and was given permission to leave names of several and a search was be-"She'll brace up by and by," remarked

Dr. Bunting proceeded to make a couple of incisions in the throat, and pointed out the difference between time he was arrested for kidnaping his laryngotomy and tracheotomy, as the demonstrator picked out each of the muscles and explained them in manyjointed Latin terms which the young

At the close of the lecture Dr. Bunt-

The news was hailed with clapping of hands and strange expressions of satisfaction. With beaming faces the girls nade straight for the body which they had been dissecting. Each one got some of the bones, and wrapping them in pieces of cloth hastened to their

When the lady demonstrator was questioned concerning the appropria-

Affectation and Hypocrisy.

I answered: 'Why, I have had it for Stooped to Conquer.

A Chicago newspaper man not long ago had a very odd experience, says the Chicago Herald. The facts in the case are of a character to make withholding the name of the gentleman an advisable proceeding. He has a wife, but the aloud that will occasionally mar wedded lives shed its gloom upon theirs, and the lady now makes her home in a small country town in New Jersey, while the gentleman earns a living in Chicago with his pen, supplemented by an occasional streak of luck at poker. A child was born of this union, a girl, who is years old, large for her age, bright, and with all the freedom and fearlessness of manner natural to country-bred children. Five or six years had elapsed since the father had seen his daughter, and as business took him East not long ago he was seized with a sudden desire to meet the girl. He therefore went to the New Jersey town, put up at a hotel and sent word to the mother that he would like at once and was evidently much delighted with her papa. The man is still young, and "dressed up" with new

wild to go. She made life a burden for the mother until the latter gave her consent to the trip. All the necessary arrangements were made, and father and daughter were soon in the metropolis at a hotel. The morning after their arrival the father said he would be gone all day and told his daughter to amuse herself as best she could, but on no account to go far away from the hotel. The young miss was equal to the occasion. Every thing was new and strange, and she skipped from one part of the house to another, asking innumerable questions, making friends with the maids, the bell boys, the elevator man and all the people she could find to talk to. She was a child to attract attention anywhere, and her an-

"Class will please come to order!"

The glib tongues of the young ladies told the Latin names of the different parts and defined their functions with-out hesitation. Finally, when the lady demonstrator approached one of the students, a bright-eyed young miss, there he ten students this young lady had est emotion during the dissection. She had gone about her work tremulously

putting a handkerchief to her pretty lips, she looked imploringly at the lady

The young lady cearfully nodded her

pretty dimple-cheek student to a com-

class will please pay attention to what will be done now."

Tweive Years Without Speaking. Mr. and Mrs. Homer Grieve, an elderladies had to take in sections. ly couple, of Homer, Ga., quarreled twelve years ago over a remark madn by a neighbor that one of their children did not resemble the remainder of the family. Argument only widened the breach, and the couple at last agreed to

tion of the bones by the girls, she saids "O, that's what the students always do after they have dissected a body. They take the bones, dry them and in college. It is a good scheme, and the girls are proud of the old bones. Girls, after they get a little experience, do not mind handling dead bodies. It is a mawkish sentiment that ladies can not be good surgeons and physicians. I am confident that the time is fast approaching when to ladies will be delegated certain delicate surgical operations which they only are fitted to dexterously perform."

good; and then, it was in what somebody calls our treacle moon." "I hear Miss Bronx made a conquest this The Longest Month. "An early winter!" exclaimed an "oldest inhabitant" who was given to romancing. "Pooh! I've seen six weeks of snow. in the month of November!"

A SUPERSTITIOUS JEW.

He Refuses to Swear With His Hat Off and Is Sent to Jail. A queer scene was witnessed in Justice Ogden's court in Oakland the other day, says the San Francisco Examiner. Solothe defendant in a suit to recover a \$30

judgment. When it came time for the old man to take the stand he was called into court. He entered with his hat on and refused to remove it. When the court threatened him he explained that his religion forbade him to uncover his head. When the clerk called him up to administer the oath Baumgarten again refused to remove his bat, and he as positively refused to either swear or affirm

with his hat on or off.

The justice finally lost his patience and sentenced the old man to the county jail for contempt of court.

It is rumored that Baumgarten's friends propose to make a test case of

the matter. Meanwhile he lies in jail, and Justice with her mother. She is now twelve Ogden says that either the law or the religion which Baumgarten professes will have to be changed before he is re-

leased. Dr. Aaron J. Messing, rabbi of congregation Beth-Israel, when called upon explained the position of the orthodox lews upon the interesting question in-

volved in this peculiar case. "In my humble opinion," said Dr. Messing, "as the case is presented to me, to see his daughter. The little one came I think that the old man, if he is an orthodox Jew, was certainly justified in refusing to take the oath with uncov-

ered head. "According to the religion of the orthodox Jew it would be sacrilege for him to approach his God except with covered head. The word of God is: 'You shall be unto me a kingdom of priests,' and by that is meant that all Jews shall be pure and priestly, and observe the forms and

doctrines of their religion. "The high priest in Jerusalem laid down and prescribed the habit and clothing of priests and of all orthodox Jews, and one of the prominent features of the prescribed form was that no one should approach his God, address Him or take an oath with uncovered head. That was one of the greatest distinc-tions made between his relations with

his God and with human beings. "To his fellow-men, his tailor, his baker or his barber, he may doff his hat, but in the presence of his God he must appear with covered head. His position in this is exactly opposite to that of the Christian, who may keep his hat on in the presence of men, but must take it off in the presence of his God.

"No sincere and devout orthodox Jew will take an oath with uncovered head, manner and speech that some people and I should have little faith in the oath of one who would do so.

"This is not only a matter of religion, not guess they were father and daugh-ter, and a suspicion that something was which is a matter of common usage in

the Orient to-day.
"You will remember that about two years ago Lord Rothschild, who is an orthodox Jew, when he took the oath as a member of the English parliament, had been a good deal of kidnaping asked permission to stand with covered head, and the privilege was readily granted.

"I can see no reason why the same privilege should not be granted to orthodox Jews by judges in this country.

"But as to entering and remaining in the court-room with his hat on, I should say that if the old man did that he was in error. Merely entering a court-room certainly does not imply an entrance into the presence of G.d, and until he was called upon to take the oath he was not bound by his religious belief to cover his

NEW THING IN COTTON.

South Carolina Grower. and in the evening, when the father News comes from Spartansburg, S. C., returned, he found his daughter in the parlor engaged in entertaining the ladies, and he also found himself conwhich, if it is as claimed, will make a fronted by an officer in plain clothes, who asked him to step out into the hall. Once there Mr. Detective showed wonderful revolution in the agricultural and cotton-oil interests of the Nation. T. Ferguson, an experienced cottonhis badge of authority and told papa he planter, claims to have a cotton plant which will produce nothing but cottonfather's story was not believed, and much to his chagrin he was bundled off seed without the lint. His statement, as

given by the Atlanta Constitution, is to a station. The father had plenty of briefly as follows: He claims that there is a male and female cotton-plant-the male being designated, he thinks, by the red calks. them and nothing to indicate that they
The seeds are vari-colored, the shades had been fighting. It is supposed that being generally blue, green and white, the frogs were attacked by a deadly and of course can not be distinctly specifled. Given this fact, Ferguson com durance vile until after midnight before menced some time ago to pick out the male plants, and, with the seed extract-There was no trouble after this. Father ed from them, planted another patch separately. When the crop was ready for picking the male plants were again selected and the production of the seeds planted separately again. The process of selecting the male plants was kept up nate and nothing is left in the bolls save a large amount of seed. The amount of seed contained in the boll is more than equal to the weight of the lint and seed found in the average-sized boll of cotton. Ferguson claims that he can proacre by this new discovery, where only thirty-five bushels are now gathered

with the lint. An expert who was shown the plant time Mr. and Mrs. Homer sat at the and bolls said the boll has the appearance, both on the exterior and the interior, of a regular boll of cotton after the lint has been picked out. The seeds are a little larger than the common seed, and are perfectly free from any semblance of lint. The bolls are filled with these seeds, which are as numerous as okra seed in a pod of okra. The revolution that will be effected by this new cotton plant, it it can be cultivated successfully, will be beyond calculation. If Ferguson's calculations are correct the cotton-oil business will be entirely revolutionized. The planters who now raise cotton are fortunate if they can make 200 pounds of lint cotton to the acre. C un'ing the value of cottonseed at \$50 an acre is considered a big return to planters in this State. Ferguson claims that his new cotton-seed plant will yield at least \$90 an acre. This amount he says will be obtained from 400 bushels of cotton-seed at 20 cents a bushel, that being the present price paid for the new seed.

> Postal Wagons in Berlin. Berlin now has a system of large postal wagons-with sorting tables, stamping arrangements, and every thing else used in preparing mail for transportation-which operate on all the city mail routes. About two hours is thus saved in preparing the city mails for the teams, as the clerks do all the sorting, stamping and bundling while the wag-ons roll swiftly along. This would not be practicable in America until most of the cities are repaved.

THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

KRUPP has given 300,000 marks for public improvements and 1,000,000 marks for his sick and disabled hands, assurance of steady employment and low rents, a big food establishment and mon Baumgarten, an aged Hebrew, was doctors' services free when disabled.

AT New York a young Englishman and his wife got one day's imprisonment for stealing. He could not get, work and they had pawned all their clothes. A baby was born to her in

In some parts of Italy laborers get 10 cents per day. Thousands suffer from hunger. They use the plows of 2,000 years ago. One province has 74,-000, and they never tasted meat nor wine. THE Reading railroad is burning 200

coal cars daily because they are oldfashioned. Why not give the wood to some of its poor employes in the mines? THE Great Britain Carpenters' Union takes members who do not want to accept its beneficial features at a smaller

rate of dues. CARPENTERS at Gorlitz, Germany, "showing papers from the last em-

ployer." A SAN FRANCISCO iron works makes its employes pay fifty cents per month to pay doctors for those who are injured. AT Holbrook, Mass., school children

a man's job in a recent strike. A Wisconsin law compels the attendance of children at an English school thirteen weeks of the year.

AT Toronto the bricklayers must give their bosses six months' notice of any change in wages or hours. Union carpenters at St. Louis get

from \$2.80 to \$3.25 for eight hours; nonunion, \$2.50 for ten. THREAD from a common nettle was made so fine that sixty miles of it

weighed 21/2 pounds. A DETROIT fur factory has worked the eight-hour day two years without any

reduction in pay. A BALTIMOTE lawyer advocated the taxing of ground rents before the Land-

lords' Sc ety. New York applicants for the police force must be opposed to trades unions and socialism.

THE Cohoes (N. Y.) union spinners must not work over sixty hours per week. Southwestern States want emigrantal

The Governors will give information. In Montana all the servant girls get married shortly after they arrive. THE London Gaslight Company now

shares profits. An ocean cable lasts twelve years. London is to have a bread trust.

YALE'S FROG CONCERT. It Will Commemorate the Historic Croak-

Yale students are to present a "frog opera." The cast will require seventyfive people. The music was written by Barton E. Leavitt, a Yale freshman.

The incident to be commemorated is historic. Windham County historians agree that the frog scare took place one sultry night in June, 1754. The Windhamites were awakened by the most unearthly noises, and some of them leaped to the conclusion that the crack came to the natural but almost equally dreadful conclusion that in army of mult seemed to come from the pond on of you." the Scotland road, which has ever since borne the name of Frog Pond. Among the noises the people distinctly heard uttered the name of the well-known Discovery of the Sexes of the Plant by a tory lawyer who was prominetly connected with the Susquehanna purchase, in this fashion: "We'll have Colonel one of the best cotton-growing countles | Dyer! We'll have Colonel Dyer!" "Elof that State, of a new cotton plant, derkin, too! Elderkin, too!" rang out steadily in a sharp tenor response. Colonel Elderkin was another lawyer. The people were terrified. Families living near said that the distress of the frogs during the night was given vent to with such force that they felt their beds quake beneath them. The froga were seen by lantern light to be in great trouble. In the morning many dead frogs were found about the pond. There were no marks of violence upon

> malady. TRAINED BULLFROGS.

A gentleman who has recently returned from Texarkana, says the Little Rock (Ark.) Democrat, tells a story about some of the gentlemen of leisure of that city. They board at a place which has a big electric light placed near the wall on the outside for the purpose of illuminating the until at last the lint refused to germi- yard. Of course the light attracts a great many bugs and other winged creatures that fly up against the wall, batter their brains out and then fall to the ground. Some of the numerous Colonels that board at the place hit upon a novel scheme to furnish amusement for themselves and their friends ton. Ferguson claims that he can produce four hundred bushels of seed to the and bed-time. They captured several nice fat bull-frogs, presumably by putting salt upon their tails. Under the careful super-vision of the leading Colonel the frogs were trained till they were able to beat Mark Twain's famous jumper. After the peculiar pets had been drilled till they could understand orders issued in either English, Chinese or Hindoo, preparations were made to put them at the task for which they had been captured and specially trained. Underneath the light and at a point where the dead bugs fell in the greatest profusion a series of pens were marked out. There was one for each of the twenty-four trained frogs. The pets were thoroughly trained and sat up like well-drilled soldiers. After supper the Colonels would take out their pet frogs, place them in their respective pens, and then sit down behind them. soon as a fly or bug would come tumbling down one of the frogs was sure to grab it If the bug fell squarely into a certain frog's territory the others sat still, but if there was some uncertainty about the matter a general scramble ensued. When a fly went behind them sometimes two or three of them would turn a flip-flap backward. scratch up the insect and turn over into their pens again ready for another bug Each colonel has his bullfrog named and it is a common thing to hear such exclamations as "Catch him, Pete;" "That's a good boy;" "Bill, take them in every time." When the bugs come down fast the sport grows exciting. It affords no end of amusement for the Colonels and their friends. Occasionally the chief men of the town watch the bull-frogs. Taken altogether the Texarkana Colonels have certainly hit upon a novel scheme with certainly hit upon a novel scheme with which to pass away the time.

> The next census of this country will be taken with electrical census machines. The census collector will take the names in the usual way, but his report will be rewritten and printed by a novel device which is said to be incapable of making a mistake.

VARIETIES.

"It turns out," remarked the telegraph editor, "that the bank robbery in Greenup-Rascal makes a Sneak on a Bank."

The Boston Transcript tells this one on little Johnny, who is having a good streak and pretty fidgety, but I didn't mind. Then I beis learning a new prayer. The other night he attempted to replace completely his old 'Now visible'—one of George Eliot's poems, you I lay me, with his new, 'Our Father who art know, which I have set to music—and George in Heaven.' He had begun all right, and had broke in in his great strong voice: progressed as far as 'on earth as it is in heaven,' when the slight nervousness of the occasion drove the rest of the prayer out of and threaten all sorts of things, and weep, but his mind. So he grouped blindly. "-In it didn't have the slightest effect on George. heaven," said Johnny, monchalantly, "Oh He said he liked that a heap better than the Lord. I'm stuck."

A WORTHY deacon in a Vermont country won a strike to abolish the custom of town was discovered by his pastor one Sunday I concluded not to leave him after all. But morning sawing an armful of wood for the I don't sing now except when he is out." kitchen stove. The surprise of the discovery caused the deacon to drop his saw in conster nation.

"I-I didn't suppose you'd see me, par-

son!" he faltered. struck against a teacher who had taken "Ah," replied the good man, severely, " you must remember, deacon, that there is One higher than I, who sees every evil deed you

commit. "Yes, parson," assented the deacon, "but "Yes, parson," assented the deacon, "but then He doesn't make such an awful fuss if it is true that in Philadelphia water waiks about it!"

About it!"

HE was one of those dry old jokers, and as he settled his portly frame in a Murry rotunda rocker for his after-dinner smoke, a dashing, fashionably dressed young man rushed up, held out his hand, and exclaimed;

"Well I declare, judge, when did you get in."

"Oh, t'other day; when did you come?" re"Oh, t'other day; when did you come?" re"Well, I put \$60 000 in it myseif." he settled his portly frame in a Murry rotunda rocker for his after-dinner smoke, a dashing, fashionably dressed young man rushed up, held out his hand, and exclaimed;

"Oh, t'other day; when did you come?" returned the judge.

"Last night, over the Burlington." "How long are you going to stay?." "As long as my money holds out," chuck-

ed the young man." "Sorry you recgoing to leave so soon" observed the judge, without cracking a smile.

As illustrating the self-absorption of the one deaed man, the tollowing is told of Mr. Robt-Christy and the " man with a manuscript:" Mr. Caristy's man called on the good-na -

tured critic and found him in bed. "I have brought a manuscript on which I very much desire your judgment," said he. "Oh, my friend," gasped the critic, "you will have to excuse me from hearing it. My physician, who has just left me, says I have

but thirty minutes to live." "Thirty minutes! ' exclaimed the man with the manuscript. "Oh, that's all right. I have timed myself and it takes only twenty minutes to read this."

HERE is one of the stories that A. M. Palmer brought back from his summer trip to Europe. He overheard an animated discussion in the Victoria Hotel, London, between an Englishman and a Yankee, as all citizens of the United States are called on the other side. The dispute, of course, was relative to the marks of the dispute, respective course. the merits of the disputants' respective coun- | corsets." tries. It happened that the American was a of doom had been sounded. Others little the readier with his tongue, and maintained his ground so stubbornly that the Britain at last gave up with the remark:

French and Indians was majoring upon the village. All night long the people trembled in terror. The pooming turn pretty soon to take some of the conceit out

The American's reply was one word.

"Again?" Prople of low degree and those of smail

not get near enough to the owl to do any damage, only being able to touch his enemy to give this ranch some name, they wrote by pushing out one claw as far as possible. Every time the claw touched the owl it would cry out in that husky tone peculiar to those birds. The spectacle attracted a large crowd as a matter of course. F naily Poli gave a victous jab with his foot, and screeched out:
"Do you want to fight?" at the top of his volce, to which the owl replied with a loud feyther it is? Faix, an' he roises that early "Whoo." "Do you want to fight?" screeched that ef he'd go to bed a little later he'd mate Poll, again jabbing Mr. Owl with his foot, and Mr. Owl responded with another hoarse "Whoo." By this time the people who had assembled were in roars of laughter. The parvot at last drew himself on the perch, and streeching out his neck, screeched, "Who? Who?" in imitation of the owl, and followed it up, with, "Why, you well oved lowed in consideration of that very fact." And little Willie's history remains untold. lowed it up with, "Why, you, you wall-eyed old blockhead."

SPRAKING of that stereotyped answer of the bookseller, "We haven't the book in now, but will send and get it," the Listener recalls a \$1.00 A BOTTLE, SIX FOR \$5. TRY IT TO-DAY story. In a certain family every member wrote out a list of the Christmas presents that he or she would like to get, and hung it up on the chimney piece for the guidance of those who were going to make gifts. It was rather convenient and nice all around. But a young man of the family conceived the idea of always attends postponement throwing a little humor into the list of things that he wanted, and among the other articles that he put down as desirable Christmas Thousands die of neglect. You presents for himself he included The Tail o Roberto. Now Roberto was the name of a may be such a victim. If you are, cat that lived in the house, and the young man could not possibly have this cat's tail for a present, because it was bob-tailed. It was a fairly good joke, but it happened that a member of the family who wasn't so good at orthography, took this entry for the name of man, started off on a tour through the bookstores in search of it.

"Have you the Tale of Roberto?" she asked of a very large and entirely first-class

The book-seller scratched his head and made answer:

"No, we haven't it in stock just now, but re can send and get it for you." The book-seller scratched his head and made answer: we can send and get it for you."

fore I was married to him a month," confided a peachy looking woman in a South side car. "It was the third week of our honeymoon, ville was a smaller affair than at first report. and I was as happy as ever a girl could be. I ed. Instead of \$6,500, the fellow got away knew George didn't like vocalizing, and be with only \$65." "Grimes," bawled the night fore we were married I was mighty careful editor of the Morning Paralyzer through the notato make him tired in this way, but on speaking tube to the foreman, "take that head- this particular day it was rainy a we had ing, 'Bold and Successful Operation of a to stay in doors. I happened to be in a soul-Daring Financier 'off the account of that ful mood, and, feeling a little more bold than Greenupville affair and put in its place, 'A Idid before we were married, I set down to the piano and began humming some little bits. George was sitting over by a window reading a novel and I noticed that he grow

"I CAME pretty near leaving George be-

'Yes, dear, and inaudible, too.' "Of course I had to get awful mad at this, singing, and that made me mad in earnest. But he picked me up in his arms as though I were a baby and kissed me and laughed and

Chaff.

It takes three to make a pair, counting in the clergyman.

Like bens: The author lays a plot, and then the editor sits on it.

A reader asks us about husking bees. We never had any luck trying to husk them.

down hill.

Simeral-"That adage, 'Marry in haste and repent at leisure,' is all bosh." Maddox—
"Why?" "Because married men have no
leisure."

Customer-This is vegetable soup. I ordered chicken. Waiter (examining the soup)

—Dat's so, sir; my mistake. I thought dem
celery tops wus feathers.

once. Case of mistaken identity." "Terrible moment of suspense, wasn't it?" "No; but I thought it was going to be." Charming Widow-"And what are you

doing now-a-days?' He-"Oh, amusing my self, looking out for number one. And you?'
"Looking out for number two." First Physician-" Did old Coupon's case

Mora Lyste—"A man in your condition ought to feel thoroughly ashamed of himself." Fullboy—"I (nic) know it, shir, but I'm too (hic) everlasht'nly druuk." Mary-Mebby I am ugly now, mum, but in

me day I've broken a great many hearts. Mistress—Well, Mary, if you handled hearts the way you do my best china, I beileve you. Miss Penelope Peachblow-"You do not mr. Jonathan Trump—"I do, if you have a preferred creditor, and she returns your

First Tramp—You ain't going in that house, are you? Second Tramp—Why not? First Tramp—Why, man, the lady of the house has only been married three weeks, and she does her own cooking.

Woman (to tramp)-Want something to eat, eh? Well, here is some cold hash. Tramp— But I haven't got anything to eat it with. Woman—Just keep on a little further and you will find a fork in the road.

A woman had three sons who went west and settled down on a cattle ranch. Wishing h me asking the mother to suggest one.

wrote back advising them to call it "Focus," because," said she, "it is the place where the sons raise meat."—Rx. · Pat, you must be an early riser. I always

himself gettin' up in the mornin.' Wickwire-"Have I told you any of those

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Every Mother wants these pictures; send at once. Give Baby's name and age.

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MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the first day of December A. D. 1886, excented by Mrs. Josephine Flemming, born Schulte, and John Fleming, her husband, of the City of Detroit, Wayne County and State of Michikan, to Joseph Padberg, of the same place and recorded on the 3rd day of March A. D. 1887, at 1:20 o'cleck P. M. Is liber 250 of mortgages, on page 256, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, which said mortgage was on the twenty fifth day of May, A. D. 1887, duly assigned by said Joseph Padberg, to Margaret Flemming, by indenture of assignment duly recorded on the second day of March, A. D. 1889, in liber thirty one (31) of assignment, on page 37; in the Register's office for Wayne County aforesaid, and there being claimed to be due at the date hereof, the sum of five hundred and ninety-two dollars and fifty cents (852.25), and no proceedings at law or equity having been instituted to recover

Dated Detroit, this 28th day of December A. D. 1889.

MARGARET FLEMMING,

Assignee of Mortgagee. Assignee of Mortgag WILLIAM LOOK, Attorney for Assignee "I came pretty near being hung by a mob MILLIAM LOOK, Attorney for Assignee

Morphis Grade Forectory to the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 30th day of June, A. D. 1883, executed by Elizabe'n Noe of the City of betroit, County of Wayne, and State of Michigan, to Caroline Leuschner, of the same place, and recorded on the 30th day of June A. D. 1883, at 3:05 o'clock P. M. in liber 181 of mortgages, on page 58, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan; which said mortgage was on the 2th day of August A. D. 1883, duly assigned by said Caroline Leuschner to Conrad Kern, guardian for Marie Agnes Roth, an insane person, by indenture of assignment duly re-

Smith—"I struck a spiendid bargain this morning, Harry." Harry—" In wbat?"
"Fine, big Newfoundland dog." "Been buying a dog, eh?" "No; sold the one I had for a dollar."

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—Whereas de fault has been made in the conditions of a Prople of low degree and those of small brains, says a great philosopher, are very in patients, says a great patients, says a great philosopher, are very in patients, says a great patients,

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee.

Depot foot of Brush Street. Trains run by Central Standard time. In effect November 17th. *Morning and Chicago Ex.
*Torough Mail & Chicago
Grand Rapide Express...
*10:20 a m *6:20 pm
*2:45 pm
*2:45 pm
*2:45 pm
*2:45 pm
*2:45 pm
*3:45 pm

Trains leaving Detroit at 6:50 a m, 10:20 a m and 8:00 p m connect at Durand with trains on Chicago & Grand Trunk R'y for Chicago and the Chicago express and Grand Rapids express have elegant parlor cars to Grand Rapids. Chicago express has Pullm un sleeper and Buf-fet car Detroit to Chicago daily. Night express has sleeper to Grand Rapids

Night express and state of the secured at G. T. R. Sleeping car berths can be secured at G. T. R. Ticket office, Corner Woodward and Jefferson Avenues, and at Depot foot of Brush Street. W. J. SPICER,
General Manager,
Detroit.

E. J. PIERCE,
City P. & T. Agent,
Detroit.

WABASH RAILROAD.—Passenger station V foot of Twelfth St. Try the Waessh Short Line to Chicago and the West. Standard time. Depart. | | Avrive.

AGENTS LOOK
and Farmers with no experience make \$2.56an
bour during spare time. A. D. Bartes, 164 W. Robbins Ave., Covington, Ky., made \$21 one day,
\$81 one week. So can you. Proofs and cat alogue free. J. E. Shepard & Co., Cladinnati, O. Agents Wanted LIVING LEADERS the WORLD

Graphic biographies of Sovereigns, statesmen etc. Elegantly illustrated. A masterly work. HUBBARD BROS., Pubs., Chicago.

Bargain Hook sent to any address on receipt of a 2-c stamp. LORD & THOMAS,
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISES
45 RANDOLPH STREET, NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING 45 RANDOLPH STREET

100 SONGS for a 2 cent stamp. Hour & Yours, Casts. Q.

n? That's

MICHIGAN MERINO SHEEP BREED-ERS' ASSOCIATION.

Names of persons applying for admission of their flocks to registry in Michigan Merino Sheep Breeders' Association Regis-

W. H. Sprague, Farmington. Jacob Call, Munith. W. W. Scofield, Perry. R. A. Cummins, Byron F. C. Farnham, Prattville. Seward Chaffee, Byron.

in Michigan Merino Sheep-Breeders' Asso-

R Hathaway 36, 46, A A Wood 43, 47, D K Hale
Sil. 341.

WE Boyden to A A Wood, Saline, rams WE
B 145, 156; to Trivell & Bowditch, Hillsdale, ram
WE B 212; to L Warner, Ann Arbor, ram F & L
E Moore 662; to E Cranson. Delhi Mills, ram WE
B 171; to Frank Barker, Whitmore Lake, ram F
E B 220; to John Coyle Webster, tam WE B 219.
Lee Chapel to WH Harvey, Utica, ram L Chapel
139; to A L Goff, Disco, ram L Chapel 148; to P
M Bentley, Davis, ram, L Chapel 148.
NE Severance to E C Russell, Mason, ram N
E S 18; to Jos Beaumont, Mason, ram N E S 23.
J H Snow to Locksley Perkins, Birmingham,
ram J H Snow 52.
James Hoyt to F C Wood, rams J Hoyt 149, 152,
138, 159; to H M Russell, Saline, ram J Hoyt 119.
E C Wilbur to Sam'l Tingley, Adrian, ram V
G Bros' 268.

Brow' 268.
Thought that she stepped on a stone (it is in her right fore foot) but am not sure. Is

E C Wilbur to Sam'l Tingley, Adrian, ram V G Bros' 288.
F C Wood to Wm Duncan, Plymouth, ram F C Wood 352; to J S Wood, Saline, ram F C Wood 352; to J S Wood, Saline, ram F C Wood 352; to A E Carson, Green Oak, ram E I Arms 125; to a E Carson, ram E I Arms 127.
R D Stephens to D P Dewey, Grand Blanc, rams R D Stephens 83, 84, 85; to C F Rosencrans, Flint, ram R D Stephens 26.
William Holcomb to C W Horton, Pontiac, ram Wm Holcomb 23, 8nd ewes Wm Holcomb 2, 5, 6, 7, 13, 18, 29, 0 F Ketchell 34.
Thos Smith to E Peacock, Bath, ram T Smith 319. What is the matter with her and what is the

119. O C Sample to Robt McKeever, Walled Lake,

O C Sample to Robt Mckeever, wanted Lake, ram O C Sample 7. Graves, Ypsilanti, ram J E Smith 662: to G S Weatherhead. South Lyon, ewes J E Smith 179, 221, 368, 529, 566, 567, 568, 573, 575, 576, 577.

S E Lee to Theo Noble, Quincey, ram S E Lee 57; to J C Farrand, Colon, ram S E Lee 40.

HR Dewey to LW & O Barnes, Byron, ram H B Dewey 259; to J T Rich, Elba, ram H R Dewey 259;

TM Southworth to P Hopkins, Frank it is Dendy
TM Southworth to P Hopkins, Frank it is Dendy
TM S 113, 168, 208 235, 238, 250, 254, 272 304, 305,
I G Wooster 233 D J Brown 26, S James 186,
J K Davison to H Parr, Maple Rapids, ram J H
Davison 6; to A Parr, Maple Rapids, ewes J R W
170, 174 189, 193 J K Davison 9; to J & M Stead,
Maple Rapids, ram W I Caruss 56.
TW Teegardin to Geo O Swift, Alvarado, Ind.,
ram T W Teegardin 5; to C Closson, Pleasant
Lake, Ind., am S C Lombard 202; to J H Metz
Oufa, Ind., ram T W Teegardin 11; to W R
Ingalls, Qufa, Ind., rams S C Lombard 217; T W
Teegardin 9.

Teegardin 9.

H L Doane to Alban Smith, South Lyon, ewe H L Doane 348.

W H Fisk to J J Rumble, Plainwell, rams L Hume & Son 17, W H Fisk 112, 132, 133, 135; to J H Skinner, Cooper, ram W Ball 427; to J E Malay, Hickory Corners, ram W H Fisk 120; to Fayett Baker, Augusta, ram W H Fisk 144; to E W Knapp, Galesburg, ram, W H Fisk 117.

Buck Bros to M Ryan, Portland, ram Buck Bros 9. W E Boyden to Robt McColl, Delhi Mills, ram

165; to Perry Mayo, Battle Creek, ram W H Gors-line 170; to W H Fisk, Bedford, ram W H Gorsline 160; to O J Fredinburg, Battle Creek, ram W H B. N. BALL, Secretary.

FINAL CROP ESTIMATES.

The Department of Agriculture has issued a report containing final estimates of the crop of 1889. The estimates give an acreage for wheat of 38,123,859 acres; yield 490,560,-000 bu.; last year's crop 415,000.000 bu. The ger root, pulv., one ounce; linseed meal, two acreage of corn is put at 78,319,859 acres, and the yield at 2,112,802,000 bu.; last year Divide into six parts. the crop was estimated at 1,987,790,000 bu. The area estimated in oats is put at 27,462,-310 acres and the yield at 751,515,000 bu., as compared with 701,735,000 bu. last year. The yield per acre of wheat is nearly 12.9 bushels, or one-tenth of a bushel greater than November average of yield per acre. The variation from the current expectation of the last six months is not over one per cent. The reported area of corp, 78,319,651 acres represents an increase of 21/2 per cent, over the acreage of 1888. The wheat acreage, 38.123.859 acres, is 2 1-10 per cent. greater than the aggregate for 1888. The revision of acreage gives a smaller area in Iowa, Nebraska, Oregon and Washington, and a larger breadth in Kansas and Dakots. Dairying and meat-production have for years been encroaching on wheat growing on the eastern side of the great spring wheat belt, as former reports have shown. Wide fluctuas former reports have shown. Wide fluctu ations in average of wheat in Kansas, Illi nois, and other States occur from year to year, the result of variable meteorological conditions. Economic considerations especially that ges in marke; value, also affect peculiarly the distribution of wheat.

Stock Notes.

MR. C. H. ROCKWOOD, of Flint, has purchased, to head his herd of Poland-Chinas, the boar pig Charter Oak, bred by J. W. Williams, of Indiana. His breeding is as follows: Sire, D. E. F. 13897, he by Corwin Prince 3557, by Tom Corwin 2d 2037, out of Cora Shellenberger 2473. Dam of Charter Oak Hoosier's Pride, by King Tecumseh 11959, he by Tecumseh 4339, by U. S. 1195, out of Beauty 2558. The dam of Hoosier's Pride is Pride of Indiana 10094.

MR. L. W. BARNES sends in the following as the correct classification recommended by the State Swine Breeders' Associa-

Boar, two years and over. Boar, one year and under two. Boar under one year and over six months. Boar under six months old. Sow two years and over. Sow one year and under two. Sow under one year and over six months Sow under six months old. SWEEPSTAKES.

Boar of any age. Boar and four of his get, any age.

HERD. Boar one year and over; sow two years and over; sow one year and under two; sow under one year and over six months; sow under six months old. Bred and owned by exhibitor.

can be procured, is there any in this State?

The only flock we know of in the State is small one ewned by Mrs. James Moore, of Milford, which was started some years ago by her husband. We presume the flock has been kept up, but have not seen it for two or three years. There may be some others, but if so, we have not heard of them.

FARM for sale of 520 acres in Crockery township, Ottawa County. One of the best Below find list of sales of sheep recorded farm houses in the county; ample barns and sheds, large apple orchards, well watered, and situated near the village of Nunica ciation:

A W Haydon to A R Denise, Alto, ram A W Haydon 146; to Sanford Taylor, Dowagiac, ram A W Haydon 146; to Sanford Taylor, Dowagiac, ram A W Haydon 146; to Sanford Taylor, Dowagiac, ram A W Haydon 142

G W Baumeester to G L Russell, Heber, Arkansas, ram G W B 39, and ewes G W B 20 and 24; to Ed Wagner, Burr Oak, ram G W B 29; to D Wagner, Burr Oak, ram G W B 29; to D Wagner, Burr Oak, ram G W B 32; to Fritz Shaffmaster, ram G W B 27.

G H Mugg & Son to D C Howe, Azalia, ram G H Mugg 185, ewes G H Mugg 75, 124, 127, 132, 175, 201, 202, 206, 207, 208, 210, 212, 225, 216, 217, 218, 220, 220, 225, 222, 233; to R P Ingersoil, Dundee, arm G H Mugg 472; to S Reynolds, Dundee, ewes G H Mugg 4, 33 88, 59, 61, 63, 74, 81, 103, 128, 131, 133, 137, 136, 151, 172.

R Hathaway 16 F C Farnham, Prattville, ewes R Hathaway 34, 46, A A Wood 43, 47, D K Hale 331, 341.

W E Boydon 16; to Sanford Taylor, Dowagiac, ram A W mel adapted to all kinds of grain, and will be sold very cheap. Immediate possession given. Will also be sold in parcels of 40 acres to suit purchasers. Terms easy. For full particulars call on or address George D. Turner, care of First National Bank, Grand Haven, Mich.

Sal, 341.

W E Boydon 16; to Sanford Taylor, Dowagiac, ram A W mel adapted to all kinds of grain, and will be sold very cheap. Immediate possession given. Will also be sold in parcels of 40 acres to suit purchasers. Terms easy. For full particulars call on or address George D. Turner, care of First National Bank, Grand Haven, Mich.

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W E Boydon 16; to Sanford Taylor, Dowagiac, ram A W mel adapted to all kinds of grain, and will be sold very cheap. Immediate possession given. Will also be sold in parcels of 40 acres to suit purchasers. Terms easy. For full particulars call on or address George D. Turner, care of First National Bank, Grand Haven, Mich. acres to suit purchasers. Terms easy. For other changes. Quotations on car load lots are Turner, care of First National Bank, Grand
Haven, Mich.

Michigan patents, old
Minesota, patents.

Minnesota, patents.

her right fore foot) but am not sure. Is swelled all around her hoof extending to her fetlock. After driving the swelling goes down and leaves hard bunches, or bunch clear around her foot. Is la ner sometimes than others. Is in good health otherwise.

remedy?

We also have an eight year old horse which is in good flesh, eats well, has cornfooder and eight ears of corn twice a day. Have noticed for two years back that his ears run a watery matter of a yellow color, only a little at a time. About four week's ago he got a running in the lot and next day his throat was badly swollen, as big as a man's head; he seemed to feel well, so we worked him. Swelling went down, seemed to be well till yesterday, when I noticed matter running out between his groins, the hair was off in spots, and the skin seemed to be badly irritated; his sheath was badly swollen, and his ears running badly. is a spot near his withers as large as a man's hand that is sore also; his neck is not swot len this time. He was foul, and I cleaned him. Does not eat quite as well as usuai. Answer in next paper if possible, as I want to give him prompt attention. E. L. B.

Answer .- To your first: The enlargement around the pastern joint is a ring-bone, the result of sprain or other injury, a disease of the same character as spavin, but being more rapid in its development when the animal is worked. Blistering is slow, but, at proper intervals hastens the union of the two bones WE Boyden to Robt McColl, Delhi Mills, ram
WE B 218.

HE Moore to J H Snow, Birmingham, ram H
E Moore 47; to J Allen, Pontiac, ram H E Moore
45; to E Fosdick, ram H E Moore
46; to G S Potts, Highland, ram R
Potts 12; to F Goldy, New Hudson, ram R Potts 12; to F Goldy, New Hudson, ram R Potts 13;
T V Quackenbush to D Maler, Ann Arbor, ewes
Cap T V Q 23; F C Wood 253, 263, 268; to Wm
White, Ann Arbor, ram Cap T V Q 40; to E Gdgar
Geer, Ann Arbor, ram Cap T V Q 65; to C Root,
Plymouth, ram Cap T V Q 65; to C Root,
Plymouth, ram Cap T V Q 58; to I kesnon sutphin,
White Lake, ram Cap T V Q 41; to A M Darling,
Willis, rams Cap T V Q 41; to A M Darling,
Willis, rams Cap T V Q 40; to L Howe, Holly,
Tam Cap T V Q 32.

W H Gorsline 164 and 168; to George
Holden, Battle Creek, ram W H Gorsline
163; to A Baker, Marshall ram W H Gorsline
163; to A Baker, Marshall ram W H Gorsline
165; to Perry Mayo, Battle Creek, ram W H Gorsline
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165; to Perry Mayo, Battle Creek, ram W H Gorsline
166; to Perry Mayo, Battle Creek, ram W H Gorsline
167; to M H Pixtle Moore
168; to A Baker, Marshall ram W H Gorsline
169; to A Baker, Marshall ram W H Gorsline
169; to A Baker, Marshall ra involved, and when anchylosis (bony union)

I have a colt seven months old that discharges small white, or, as I suppose, pin worms. What is the remedy? His feed is mixture of timothy and clover hay, also a light feed of well cleaned oats twice a day, and a run of meadow pasture during pleasant weather.

Answer .- Give the following once a day on the tongue, or in the feed, for a week: Oil of male fern, three ounces; Jamaica ginounces; syrup sufficient to make a mass.

Canker in the Foot of a Mare.

NILES, Mich., Dec. 30, 1889 Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer I can write you more particulars about my prown mare that is lame in her foot. I go my blacksmith to examine it thoroughly, I'ne place that was sore first was in the frog. I think she stepped on something, but we couldn't find anything. I think there is proud flesh; the hoof is hot, otherwise she is all right. We squeezed lots of matter out of it, and a big chunk came away from the hole about three times as large as a coffee bean. She steps on the foot better now than before I still keep poutticing it with linseed meal, poured turpentine in the hole, and burnec some alum and pulverized it and put it on the proud flesh. Now will you please tell me through the FARMER what to do for it. Respectfully yours, D. TREIBER.

Answer. - The foot of your mare has been punctured in some way, causing ulceration beneath the frog, or horny part, probably both. The poulticing did more harm than good under the circumstances, having been continued too long. Treatment: Have your horseshoer remove all the horn and frog which may be loose, so there is no part left to harbor or confine secreted matter, or your treatment will likely be a failure. After the removal of all the detached horn and frog, apply the following once or twice a day: carbolic acid, two scruples; glycerine, two ounces; water, four ounces. Mix all together, and apply to all exposed parts. Keep the foot clean by means of a leather boot. After

Probably Myelitis or Inflammation of the Spinal Marrow in a Mare.

tar to hasten the growth of hoof.

all soreness is removed apply a little pine

PEWAMO, December 31, 1889.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a gray mare, four years old in good order; left the barn in high spirits, had not gone more than one mile before she was taken lame in left hind leg, then in right leg, tucked up in flank, the sweat ran off in streams, the suffering was very great for about two hours. She dropped down and two or three feet, then throw herself with

WILL you please inform me through the columns of your valuable paper where the breed of sheep known as the Horned Dorset

There a good many horses in this part taken

Holmes sold Brown 4 stockers av 740 lbs at \$2.50.

Harger sold Kamman a mixed lot of 6 head of the best There a good many horses in this part taken the same way and all die. All have the same symptoms. What is this trouble, and what is the best treatment? P. B. M.

> Answer. - From the symptoms as described we are disposed to diagnose the disease as that known to the veterinary profession as myelitis, or inflammation of the spinal cord, inducing paralysis of the hind parts, a disease requiring the personal attention of a competent veterinary surgeon.

Commercial.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, January 11, 1889. FLOUR .- Market quiet; Minnesota patents are higher, and bakers' brand a shade lower. No as follows:

Rye Low grades... WHEAT .- Generally lower with business dull . At the close yesterday the feeling was steadier,

and a reaction from the downward tendency would not be surprising. Quotations in this market yesterday were as follows: No. 1 white, 78c: No. 2 white, 73c; No. 3 white, 65%c; No. 2 red, 81c; No. 3 red 75c: No. 4 red, 66c; rejected red, 61c. Closing prices on futures were as follows: No. 2 red, May, 84%c.

CORN.—More active. No. 2 spot quoted at 30% c % bu.; No. 3, 28% c; No. 4, 28% c. In futures, No. 2 for February sold at 31c, and March at 31%c. OATS .- Lower. No. 2 white, 25%c; light mixed, 24%c; No. 2 mixed, 24c, and No. 2 at 22%c ?

BARLEY .- Market very dull, quoted at a ange of 60 2 95c per cental for fair to choice sam

CLOVER SEED .- Firm. Prime spot, \$3 50 per u.; February, \$3 55. No. 2 spot sold at \$3 15 per RYE .- Quoted at 47% c per bu. and firm.

TIMOTHY SEED,-Job lots in bags quoted at FEED.-Winter bran quoted at \$10 25 210 75; idd ings, \$10 25 212 25.

BUTTER.-Dairy is quoted at 161/217c for sice, and 15@16c for ordinary to good. ery quiet at 20 225c & B. Market dull. CHEESE.-Unchanged. Michigan full creams eld at 11@11 c & b., and New York at same

EGGS .- The market is lower at 17@17%c. Reeigts of fresh large. Stocks heavy and accumu-

HONEY .- Quoted at 13214c for comb. Extract . 7@9c. Market dull. HAY .- Fest timothy in car lots, \$12 50; in small ots, \$13 50; clover, in car lots, \$9; in small lots, \$11; straw, in car lots, \$525 50; in small lots, \$8

BEANS .- Quoted at \$160 per bu. for city picked mediums. New unpicked sell at \$1 00 21 25 per bu. These prices are for car lots. Market SALT .- Michigan, 70c per bbl. in car lots, or

75c in 10 bbl. lots; dairy, \$1 80@2 10 per bbl.: on quarter sacks, 72c. HIDES .- Green city, 3%c % D. . country, 4c ured, No. 1, 4% @5c; No. 2, 2% @3c; calf, No. 1. 4@4%c; No. 2, 3c; veal kip, No. 1, 3c; runners and No. 2, 2% @3c; sheepskins, 50c@\$1 25 as to

FOREIGN FRUITS .- Lemons, Messinas, & box, 3 75 24 00: oranges, Florida, \$2 75 23 25 29 box. oananas, yellow, P bunch. \$1 25@2 00. Figs, 11 @12c for layers, 15@16 for fancy. Cocoanuts, \$ 00, \$4@5. Persian dates, new, 7@7%c @ D. b. ne box. Malaga grapes, & obl., \$6 50@7 50. BEESWAX .- Scarce and firm at 28@30c @ D. POTATOES .- Market steady at a range of 35% ? bu for car lots, and in small lots 43@48c

DRIED APPLES .- Market dull; quoted at 4c for amon, and 7@7%c W B. for evaporated. APPLES .- Market unchanged. The range is \$1 50@2 00 % bbl. for ordinary stock, and \$2 50 for fancy.

utside for vellows. Stock very scarce BUCKWHEAT FLOUR. -Selling at \$2 25@2 50 wt. The supply is liberal.
CIDER.—Common quoted at 7@9c % gallon

packages extra. Clarified, 10c. CABBAGE.-Dull at \$425 19 100, outside for CRANBERRIES .- Market firm; Jerseys were

uoted at \$950@11 \$ bbl. and \$350@3 75 \$ bu., nd Cape Cods at \$10@11 7 bbl. and \$3 50@3 7 CELERY.-Quoted at 30@35c 19 doz.

POULTRY .- Live: Fowls and chicks, 8084c 78 b.; ducks, 9210c; geese, 839c; turkeys, 10211c; pigeons, 15c, per pair. Dressed: Chickens, 8@ 10c; ducks, 11@12c; geese. 9c; turkeys, 11@13c.

Receipts only lair, and market firm. GAME .- Squirrels quoted at 75c@\$1 per dozen; bits, 50@75c; bear carcass, 8@10c per lb. DRESSED HOGS .- Quoted at \$424 25 per cwt dividing on 200 lbs., outside for light weights. The warm weather is against the marke', and

farmers should wait until it changes before ringing their hogs PROVISIONS .- Market quiet. Family mess and short clear pork are lowe , as are also pure lard

and shoulders. Quotations are as follows:

10 00 20 0 25 10 75 20 11 00 5 34 0 6 6 6 4 6 7 10 0 6 6 8 4 6 7 10 0 10 4 5 4 6 75 0 7 25 8 00 0 8 8 25 0 8 50 0 3 3 4 Extra mess beef, new P bbl.... Dried beef hams... Tallow, & b..... HAY .- The following is a record of the sales

at the Michigan Avenue scales for the week up to Friday noon, with price per ton: Monday—9 loads: Two at \$14 and \$13; one at 16, \$15, \$12:0, \$12 and \$11.

Yuesday—26 loads: Nine at \$14; six at \$15 and

three at \$16, \$14 50 and \$11; two at \$13 50, 12 50 and \$12.

Wednesday—20 loads: Four at \$16 and \$14;
Wednesday—20 loads: Four at \$16 and \$14;
hree at \$15 and \$13; two at \$12; one at \$14 50,
11 50, \$11 and \$10.

Thursday—30 loads: Seven at \$13; four at
15 50, \$15 and \$13 .0; three at \$12 and \$11; two
t \$12 50; one at \$14 50.

Friday—20 loads: Seven at \$13; five at \$14:

at \$13 50; two at \$15; one at \$16, \$11 50

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

King's Yards.

The market opened up at these yards with 542 head of cattle on sale. The quality was inferior, but there were not enough cattle to sup-ply the demand and sellers had no difficulty closing out their stock at an advance of 10@ 15 cents over the rates ruling last week. The following were the closing QUOTATIONS:

Fancy steers weighing 1,500 to 1,650 Extra graded steers, weighing 1,300 nominal, to 1,450 lbs. to 1,450 lbs... 3 9024 00

Choice steers. fine, fat and well formed, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs... 3 5023 75

Good steers, well fatted, weight.g 350 to 1,100 lbs. 3 5023 90

Coarse mixed butchers' stock—Light thin cows, helfers, stags and bulls 2 6022 50

Stockers. 2 90023 30

Balls. 2 90023 30

Common to choice cows, 850 to 1,000

lbs. 1 3022 65 3 90/24 00

Holmes sold Brown 4 stockers av 740 lbs at \$250.

Harger sold Kamman a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 864 lbs at \$280.

Beach sold Farnam a mixed lot of 10 head of thin butchers' stock av 950 lbs at \$245 and 3 bulls av 1030 lbs at \$215.

Lomason sold McGee a mixed lot of 12 head of c-arse butchers' stock av 735 lbs at \$225.

Hogan sold Knoch 4 fair butchers' steers av 1,130 lbs at \$330.

Graham sold Knoch 4 fair butchers' steers av 1,130 lbs at \$330.

Graham sold Kammau a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 765 lbs at \$245.

Holmes sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of 15 head of thin butchers' stock av 765 lbs at \$245.

Holmes sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of 6 head of good butchers' stock av 950 lbs at \$245.

Ormiston sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 7 head of coarse butchers' stock av 818 lbs at \$25.

Ormiston sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 7 head of coarse butchers' stock av 758 lbs at \$210.

Weeks sold McGee a mixed lot of 10 head of coarse butchers' stock av 758 lbs at \$2124.

Brown sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 28 head of coarse butchers' stock av 758 lbs at \$2124.

Brown sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 85 head of fair butchers' stock av 768 lbs at \$210.

Sprague sold stonehouse a mixed lot of 32 head of fair butchers' stock av 867 lbs at \$260.

Clark sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 32 head of fair butchers' stock av 867 lbs at \$260.

Clark sold Reagan a mixed lot of 8 head of coarse butchers' stock av 867 lbs at \$260.

Dennis sold Reagan a mixed lot of 8 head of coarse butchers' stock av 867 lbs at \$260.

Dennis sold Reagan a mixed lot of 8 head of coarse butchers' stock av 867 lbs at \$260.

Dennis sold Reagan a mixed lot of 8 head of coarse butchers' stock av 867 lbs at \$260.

Dennis sold Reagan a mixed lot of 8 head of coarse butchers' stock av 8767 lbs at \$260.

The offerings of sheep numbered 1,585 head.

SHEEP. The offerings of sheep numbered 1,585 head. The demand for sheep was very active, and the offerings were closed out at strong last week'

rates.
C Rec sold John Robinson 53, part lambs, av 77 lbs at \$5 and 14 culls av 67 lbs at \$3.
Vandusen sold Young 26, part lambs, av 82 lbs at \$5 25.
Clark sold Fitzpatrick 55 av 71 lbs at \$4 50.
Hodge sold Fitzpatrick 195 av 93 lbs at \$4 95.
Belhimer sold Loosemore 36, part lambs, av 61 lbs at \$4 75.
C Roe sold Burt Spencer 115 av 74 lbs at \$4 50 and 30 lambs av 66 lbs at \$5 75.
Simmons sold Burt Spencer 97, part lambs, av 77 lbs at \$4 85.
Dennis sold Monahan 20 av 72 lbs at \$3 75.
Weber sold Monahan 21 av 78 lbs at \$4.
Baker sold Fitzpatrick 40 av 85 lbs at \$4.
Switzer & Ackley sold Morey 78 av 74 lbs at \$4.
Furdy sold Loosemore 80, part lambs, av 92.
Purdy sold Loosemore 80, part lambs, av 92.

Purdy sold Loosemore 80, part lambs, av 69 lbs at \$4 75. r sold Loosemore 51, part lambs, av 61 lbs at \$4 25.

The offerings of hogs numbered 2,598 head. The hog market opened up slow with buyers and sellers apart. There was a good supply on sale and buyers were not anxious to buy except at their own prices. The difference offered between prices here and those quoted at Buf falo, was not sufficient to pay for shipment, se sellers finally had to come to terms and closes out their stock at prices that averaged about 20 cents per hundred than they got last week at these vards.

C Roe sold Webb Bros 106 av 159 lbs at \$3 60.

C Roe sold Webb Bros 106 av 159 lbs at \$3 60. Coots sold Sullivan 36 av 217 lbs at \$355. Proper sold R S Webb 54 av 182 lbs at \$355. Harger sold R S Webb 54 av 182 lbs at \$355. Harger sold Hammond 41 av 223 lbs at \$355. Beach sold R S Webb 23 av 181 lbs at \$350. Robb sold Hammond 109 av 197 lbs at \$350. Dennis sold R S Webb 31 av 176 lbs at \$350. Nott sold R S Webb 34 av 198 lbs at \$355. C Roe sold Webb Bros 89 av 185 lbs at \$356. C Roe sold Webb Bros 89 av 185 lbs at \$360. Adams sold Hammond 34 av 3.5 lbs at \$360. Carrier sold Hammond 34 av 23.5 lbs at \$360. Weeks sold Sullivan 14 av 207 lbs at \$360. Weeks sold Sullivan 14 av 207 lbs at \$350. Graha a sold Sullivan 15 av 128 lbs at \$350. Smith sold R S Webb 30 av 210 lbs at \$350. Smith sold R S Webb 30 av 210 lbs at \$350. Clark sold R S Webb 30 av 210 lbs at \$356. Clark sold Farmond 77 av 221 lbs at \$356. Clark sold Farmond 77 av 221 lbs at \$355. Astley sold Scofield 86 av 188 lbs at \$355. Astley sold Scofield 86 av 188 lbs at \$355. Standlick sold Hammond 42 av 209 lbs at \$355. Gleason sold Hammond 42 av 209 lbs at \$355.

3 50. Gleason sold Hammond 42 av 209 lbs at \$3 55. Kelly sold Burt Spencer 49 av 194 lbs at \$3 50. C Roe sold Traver 20 av 91 lbs at \$3 50. Reason sold R S Webb 34 av 152 lbs at \$3 50.

At the Michigan Central Yards. CATTLE.

There was a fair supply of cattle at these yards. The demand was brisk and the receipt ents over the rates of last week.

Cons over the rates of last week.

C Roe sold Jobn Robinson a mixed lot of 10 head of good butchers' stock av 957 .bs at \$2.90 and 16 coarse ones av 730 lbs at \$2.25.

Pearson seld Caplis a mixed lot of 11 head of thin butchers' stock av 732 ibs at \$2.40.

Casey sold-John Robinson a mixed lot of 27 head of good butchers' stock av 1,014 lbs at \$2.80.

Allen sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 12 head of thin butchers' stock av 834 lbs at \$2.45.

Allen sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 12 head of thin butchers' stock av S84 lbs at \$245.

Judson so d Kraft 4 fair butchers' steers av 910 lbs at \$3.25.

Devine sold Sullivan 11 fair steers and oxen av 1,311 lbs at \$3.30.

Shannon sold McIntire a mixed lot o' 7 head of good butchers' stock av 935 lbs at \$2.85.

McQuillan sold Cross a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 939 lbs at \$2.50 and 3 av 83.3 bs at \$2.00. bs at \$2 10.
on sold Kamman a mixed lot of 8 head of Moore sold Caplis a mixed lot of 12 head of thin butchers' av 773 lbs at \$2 40 and 3 bulls av sold Fitzpatrick a mixed lot of 9

nead of thin butchers' stock av 816 lbs at \$2 40.
McQuillan sold Brown 11 stockers av 750 lbs
bs at \$2 50 and 12 feeders to Hulbert av 220 lbs Dittman sold Kamman 5 thin cows av 1,140 Dittman sold Kamman 5 thin cows av 1,140 lbs at \$2.05: 4 feeders to Sullivan av 840 lbs at \$2.5 and 3 bulls av 1,190 lbs at \$2. Devine sold Marx a mixed iot of 21 head of fair burchers' stock av 714 lbs at \$2.65 and 2 bulls av 1,5-5 lbs at \$2. 1 lbs at \$2.65. and 2 lbulls av 1,5-5 lbs at \$2.70. Simmons sold Farniam a mixed lot of 14 head of good butchers' stock av 817 lbs at \$2.95.

SHEEP. The offerings of sheep were light, the demand ctive with prices fully as high as those of one

J. dele sold Loosemore 47 av 30 lbs at \$4 90. Stevens sold John Robinson 32 av 63 lbs at Judson sold Monaban 28 av 73 lbs at \$4 50.

Devine sold Burt Spencer 9 av 106 lbs at \$4 50
and 19 lambs av 71 lbs at \$5 75.

Merritt sold Monaban 55 common lambs av 58 lbs at \$4 30.

Jones sold Burt Spencer 16 av 85 lbs at \$4 50 and 75 lambs av 74 lbs at \$6
Farnam sold Fitzpatrick 121, part lambs, av 60 lbs at \$4 25.

Moore sold Fitzpatrick 59 av 70 lbs at \$3 50.

There was a rather light supply of hogs, bu sufficient to meet the wants of the trade. The market ruled a little slow and prices were a shade lower than those of last week.

C Roe sold Sullivan 17 av 165 lbs at \$3 55.

Jedele sold Hammond 40 av 252 lbs at \$3 55.

Jedele sold Hammond 45 av 165 lbs at \$3 50.

Simmons sold Hammond 40 av 198 lbs at \$3 50.

Casey sold Hammond 40 av 293 lbs at \$3 55.

Stabler sold Hammond 61 av 293 lbs at \$3 55.

Judson sold Hammond 19 av 203 lbs at \$3 55.

Judson sold Hammond 19 av 203 lbs at \$3 55.

Merritt sold Sullivan 40 av 178 lbs at \$3 55. Merritt sold Sullivan 40 av 178 lbs at \$3 55. Devine sold Hammond 21 av 163 les at \$5 50. Ditiman sold Hammond 24 av 225 lbs at \$5 50. McQuillan sold Hammond 91 av 219 lbs at \$3 55. Bordine sold Hammond 52 av 190 lbs at \$3 50.

Chicago.

CATTLE.-Receipts 65,805, against 1934,4 last week. Shipments 23.879. The receipts of cattle on Monday numbered 16,187 head. The market opened up brisk with a good demand from all classes of buyers, and prices were fully as high as those of Saturday for the best grades, but the common classes sold 5 cents lower. The quality of the offerings was only fair, there being a scarcity of "good" natives. One lot of 1,600 lb steers sold at \$5 10, but sales above 84 80 were scattering. Dressed beef men went as high as \$4 80 for 1,478 lb steers, but they bought principally at \$3 50@4 10. Steers averaging less than 1,100 lbs sold at high as \$3 80. Few steers old below \$3 30, and only two or three lots be low \$3. Cows sold principally at \$2 20@2 60. Stock cattle sold chiefly at \$2 50@2 85. The market was steady on Tuesday, ruled weak on Wednesday, but closed strong on Thursday. On Friday the market ruled steady for choice

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to every reader of this advertisement who will cut out of any paper in the United States, and send to the address below, the advertisement of any illustrated paper or magazine containing so much high-class matter for so little money as the following advertisement of the New York Ledger for 1890 announces:

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FROM UNFREQUENTED LANDS. A series of eight articles will cover five years' adventures in Africa, and they will be illustrated by sketches made by Mr. Ward on the spot, and by photographs taken by him in Africa, and they will be illustrated by sketches made by Mr. Ward on the hitherto unknown cannibal tribes of Africa.—Rev. E. R. Young, the celebrated missionary, will furnish fifteen articles on the experiences and adventures of himself and his wife during twenty years' residence in British America, twelve hundred miles north of St. Paul.—Leo Hartmann, Nihilist, writes twelve sketches showing how the intelligent people of Russia are becoming Nihilists in consequence of the despotism of the Russian form of government.

FORM BY JOHN G. Whittier, illustrated by Howard Pyle, and engraved by H. Wolf, E. G. Tietze and E. A. Clement. The next souvenir will be a beautifully illustrated poem by James Russell Lowell. SERIAL STORIES

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED. Continued stories will be contributed by such wholesome and captivating authors as Frances Hodgson Thomas W. Knox, Albion W. Tourgee, Prof. W. C. Kitchin, Robert Grant, Frank H. CONVENER, Harold Frederic, and others.

These articles were written especially for the "Ledger" by writers whose reputation and capability establish them as the persons most eminently fitted to treat that particular subject assigned to each.—The Hon. George Bancroft contributes three a cicles on The Battle of Lake Erie, beautifully illustrated.—Hon. Henry W. Grady furnishes six articles on The Wonderful Development of the New South.—James Parton contributes a series of articles on Experience in My Army Life.

POPULAR INFORMATION. Throughout the year the "Ledger" will contain hundreds amount of beneficial information that will be of inestimable value to those who are in search of something instructive and amount of beneficial information that will be of inestimable value to those who are in search of something instructive and useful.—Prof. Alexander M. Stevens will explain the manners and customs of the Moki Pueblos, a peculiarly strange tribe of Arizona Indians.—Dr. Felix L. Oswald is, by special arrangement, contributing a series of popular scientific sketches, embracing the observations of the writer during his investigations into the unfamiliar phenomena of natural history and occult science.—C. F. Holder contributes an extended series of articles on singular aspects of animal life on sea

and land. His articles are brimful of information. SHORT STORIES COMPLETE IN EACH NUMBER. Hundreds of illustrated short STORIES
short stories will be given during the year from the pens of such familiar and fascinating authors as Madeleine Vinton Dahlgren, Col. Thomas W. Knox, The Marquise Lanza, Margaret Deland, Julian Hawthorne, Harold Frederic, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Clara Whitridge, George F. Parsons, Marion Harland, Mary Kyle Dallas, Amy Randolph.

These papers are a medium through which the readers of the "Ledger" will be entertained by many of the most eminent men of the day. The benefit derived from these articles will in itself compensate any one for the price of the "Ledger"—Murat Halstead contributes a series of papers on The Journeyings of a Journalist, being the experience of the author during his travels Around the Globe.—Rev. Dr. McCosh, ex-President of Princeton College, furnishes a series of papers on the present state of religious thought and development, entitled On the Border Land of Religion.—Hon. George Bancroft tells of A Day Spent With Lord Byron.—Prof. Eliot Blauvelt explains how Egypt fell into a state of ruinous distraction, consequent on the decline of the Roman government, and how every species of barbaric rudeness supersoded the refined habits of the people.—Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field contributes a paper on The Lopez Expedition, the first of a series of articles descriptive of thrilling historical episodes.—Many a paper on The Lopez Expedition, the first of a series of articles descriptive of thrilling historical episodes.—Many other highly impressive papers are in preparation by M. W. Hazeltine, E. L. Godkin, Rev. Dr. John Hall, James Parton, Prof. W. C. Kitchin, Rev. Emory J. Haynes, and George Frederic Parsons.

HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES. Six articles will be contributed by Miss Parloa on American Cookery, explaining why it is imperfect, and giving some ways by which it may be improved and economy practiced.—Dr. Julia Holmes Smith will write a series of articles on Common Sense in the Nursery, offering valuable suggestions concerning the care of children. OTHER FEATURES.

The "Ledger" will also contain Historical and Biographical sketches, Poems, Ballads, Travels, Adventures, Science and a vast quantity of matter interesting to the household.

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Buffalo.

CATTLE.-Receipts 11,206, against 9,763 the previous week. There were 160 car loads of cattle on sale Monday. The market opened up fairly active for all grades of stock and prices were 15@20 cents hig er than on the previous Monday. The best steers of 1,500 to 1,600 lbs brought \$4 75@5 at the opening and closed 10 to 455, while good 1.150 to 1.275 lb steers brough 84@4 15, and good light to medium 1,050 to 1,100 lbs sold readily at \$3 65@3 90; fair to good cows and heifers, \$2 75@3 25. Bulls were in fair supply and fairly good demand if at all fleshy, and good butchers lots brought \$2 50@2 70; good exporters selling at \$3@3 5). The receipts sale stock for the balance oft he week was light,

ollowing	14	ay at	ine
QUOTATIONS:			
txtra Beeves—Graded steers, weigh- ing 1,500 to 1,600 lbs thoice Beeves—Fine, fat, well- formed steers, weighing 1,400 to		65% 5	00
1,500 lbs	4	20@4	50
weighing 1,300 to 1,400	4	0024	15
weighing 1,100 to 1,200 the light Butchers'—Steers averaging 1000 to 1,100 lbs, of fair to good	3	70@3	90
qualityutchers' Stock-Inferior to com-	3	4043	65
mon steers and heifers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs. lichigan stock cattle, common to	1	75@2	75
choice Schigan feeders, fair to choice		40@2 90@3	
at bulls fair to extra		2023	
SHEEP.—Receipts 21, 200, against revious week. There were 75 loads n sale Monday. The market was	slo	f she	ep nd

ulthough sheep held their own, lambs sold is 5 cens lower than on Saturday. Common fair 55%70 lb sheep sold at \$5.50%4.25; 80 to b, \$4.40%4.75; 9 to 110 lb, \$4.90%5.40; 110 to bs, \$5.50%5.75; lambs ranging from 48 to 85 crought \$5.86 90. The receipts were moder for the rest of the week and the market co the dest of the week and the market close the detail of Friday, 10 cents higher all around. Hoos.— Receipts 65,710, against 51,030 the prefictors week. There were 200 car loads of hog on sale Monday. The market ruled slow an prince were about lower than the structure of the control of the c on sale Monday. The market ruled slow an prices were a shade lower than on saturday Sales ranged, Yorkers good to choice, \$3.80 a 85; a few lots sold at \$1.70,300; kood mixe packers, \$3.80,35; good to choice heavy an mediums, \$3.70,38, mostly \$3.75 for heavy rough ends, \$3.03.25. The market was stead on Tuesday and Wednesday, advanced 56,31 ceats on Thursday but weakened on Friday and closed at about Monday's prices.



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Joint in a Colt E Eczema in a Gel Commercial Agri

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THE PRICE Editor of the Michig

SIR .-- I saw an

Now 1 think that the way than M you quote for live out of sixty, and How would you ex try to get such pricing all the time at Mr. Turner's cat high priced sires a and fed as Christn more than the far them. As for dre per hundred it m necessity, as there ing such prices as

There was no t that farmers in an not have received a fair profit for hi Mr. Sanford ma cattle, according but put them all pound. There ha stock vards here it was a good pric dium flesh weigh bring \$3.25 to \$3. ly and are scarce.

breeding of Mr. T grades, not thorough duced by any fa would bring in (what they broug they were sold. they cost Mr. Tu them, but it is saf to produce than t The price of dr this season has

weights, or block Information W To the Editor of th

heavy weights,

DEAR SIR.-I FARMER, and We mation from son want to build a 16x32 with 18 fc basement. Iwish ter and make the to know just ho how to manage to sill lays on to wa add, the barn h going to raise it

> Plans f A young farme cations for a mo date a flock of hundred breedin

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flock. THE acreage d Britain is steadi English farmer all he can raise. than in any other 26 to 30 bushe India, Russia an ly but surely dri wall, and forcin going into some a necessity to largely engaged and to secure it

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ficed.